MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MARCH 1981

Pakistan

Citing official sources in Damascus, where a hijacked Pakistani airliner has been held for 2 days, AFP reported that the hijackers have extended their deadline until 1600 GMT on 12 March. According to Karachi radio, the hijackers had threatened to take "drastic measures" if their demands were not met by 1000 GMT on 11 March. The radio also said the hijackers have submitted a new list of 55 prisoners whom they want released before freeing their hostages. The hijackers at first demanded the release of 92 prisoners and later apparently reduced the number to 43. Meanwhile, AFP cited "informed sources" as saying that Pakistan is preparing to release over 30 prisoners and fly them out of the country.

Iran

Majlis Walkout--Thirteen deputies walked out of the Majlis to protest the bill to appoint supervisors for ministries for which ministers have yet to be appointed, Tehran radio reported. The session thereby lost its quorum and no vote was taken on the bill. Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told the assembly, according to Tehran radio, that this minority group is violating the rights of the majority in the Majlis and of the entire nation. From now on, he added, those who are absent from the Majlis when votes are taken will be reprimanded. In a separate statement, broadcast by the radio, Rafsanjani informed all Majlis deputies who are on leave that all leave has been canceled and that they should attend the 11 March session.

Nabavi on Bani-Sadr--Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi has added his voice to the widespread criticism of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In a press conference reported by AFP, he accused the president of being involved in a movement to weaken and overthrow the Raja'i government.

Dismissal of Kordestan Commander--Mashhad and Tehran radios have reported a number of protest, mainly by revolution guards units and religious leaders, against the dismissal of the armed forces commander in Kordestan, Col Seyyed Shirazi. In a Tehran radio interview, Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i said the council discussed the issue and will take some unspecified "practical steps."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

A General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi aircraft hit an Iranian camp across the border from Panjwin. Tehran radio confirmed the raid, admitting minor losses. The radio also reported that Iranian forces continued their "intense bombardment" of Iraqi positions and checked an enemy tank advance in the Ilam region. It said Iraqi oil installations at the Al-Faw refinery were set ablaze by Iranian fire.

Iraq

Baghdad radio reported that following talks in London with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi revealed that in the coming months Iraq and Britain are to conclude agreements on technical and economic cooperation.

Kurdish Situation

An 8 March Tehran radio report, citing "reliable" Iraqi sources, said that Iraqi troops have clashed with Iraqi Kurds in As-Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk and Mosul and that the three towns are completely closed. Another Tehran radio report claimed that Kurdish Democratic Party members clashed with members of the leftist Komeleh organization near the Iranian town of Sardasht on 7 and 8 March. Several casualties resulted. The radio also reported that "illegally armed assailants" unsuccessfully attacked gendarmerie bases in Urumiyeh and Naqadeh. Citing the Iranian newspaper KEYHAN, AFP said that 19 revolution guards were killed or wounded in clashes with "counterrevolutionaries" near Saqqez.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that the escort car of U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean was hit by a bullet as the ambassador and his escort were passing through Beirut port near the "scene of sniping" on 10 March. Voice of Lebanon claimed that this was an assassination attempt.

Gulf Affairs

The foreign ministers of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council met in Oman, Salalah radio reported, and approved the council's basic statute, the Supreme Council's internal statute and the Ministerial Council's internal statute. They voted to postpone a decision on the General Secretariat's internal statute until a secretary general is appointed and expresses his views.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GULF INFORMATION MINISTERS MEET IN MUSCAT

Omani Minister's Address

LD102004 Muscat Domestic Servicein Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81 EA

[Text] His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, minister of information and youth affairs, opened the sixth Arab Gulf information ministers conference in the Muscat Intercontinental Hotel conference hall at 1030 today.

The conference began with a recitation of verses from the holy Koran. His Excellency 'Abd al'-Aziz ar-Rawwas, who is the conference chairman, then delivered the sultan's speech. He welcomed their excellencies the ministers and the participating delegations, and said that it is auspicious that the meeting is taking place in the light of continuous contacts among our states to construct the greater edifice to Gulf fraternity and effective cooperation among the region's states and peoples in harmony with the inevitability of history and common destiny.

He said that none of them had spared their efforts to unite our voice and ranks. We could not make our voice heard and respected in the world unless we reverted to a united voice in a manner that would yield prosperity for our region and people.

His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas said it was because of this that there is an urgent and pressing need for a new information policy that would life us to a cultural level from which our nation would derive vitality and transform the role of our Gulf information policy into an active one in the various international fields.

The new information policy we propose is above all political, but it cannot be a substitute for other institutions that have defined duties and tasks. If we make objectivity our guide in information work and exert the required efforts to raise the level of proficiency of our cadres and improve their performance we will be able to attain our goals with the same level of scientific proficiency and technical capacity as that which at present we seek from abroad. For this reason, if we infuse the existing information institutions with experienced information expertise and train the workers in the field of information then we should be able to develop the capacity to attain our goals.

His excellency went on to say that there is a positive phenomenon that had emerged during the last few years, namely, the Arabic newspaper published by Arabs living abroad. Permit me in your name to hail our colleagues who had made of their [word indistinct] a reality accompanied by the development of Arab corporations in the field of journalism and information. In this manner they carried the Arab voice to our sons and brothers living abroad. He said that it is time the Gulf information institutions which we established by joint efforts during previous conferences were developed.

The right approach which we believe will crystallize these institutions in a manner that will make them more effective and beneficial will not be possible without organizational, coordination and consultation among us through a permanent secretariat of a level commensurate with the tasks of the Gulf information policy. One of its principal concerns should be the evaluation of the work of the existing institutions and a follow-up of the implementation of the required information policy.

His excellency said that the depth of the relations that link us in this region, headed by relations of faith, blood, and neighborliness, were bound--with God's support--to lead us to full coordination in all fields in a manner that will serve the interests, hopes and aspirations of the peoples in our region and the stability of our states.

Decisions Reported

LD101606 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Cooperation Council of the six Gulf Arab states concluded their meeting this afternoon at the guest palaces at Al-Ghubrah. After the final session His Excellency Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, made the following statement to newsmen:

This morning the foreign ministers of the state of the United Arab Emirates, the State of Kuwait, the State of Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman met in Muscat for their second preparatory meeting to finalize the statutes relating to the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab states.

The ministers discussed the following draft bills and statutes presented to them by the committee of experts following its meetings in the cities of Riyadh and Muscat:

1. The basic statute [an-nizam al-asasi] for the Cooperation Council;

2. The internal statute [an-nixam ad-dakhili] for the Supreme Council;

3. The internal statute for the Ministerial Council;

4. The internal statute for the General Secretariat.

The ministers approved the first three statutes. With regard to the internal statute for the General Secretariat, the ministers reviewed it but resolved not to make any final decision until the appointment of a secretary general who will express his view about the statute.

The ministers recommended that the Supreme Council should hold its session at the beginning of May and November every year. The council recommended a meeting of leaders to be held 26-27 May 1981, in the city of Abu Dhabi. This meeting is to be preceded by the foreign ministers meeting on 24 May.

His Excellency Qais Zawawi said the initialling of the statutes will take place later today.

Their excellencies the foreign ministers of the six Gulf states have now gone to Salalah where they will be received by His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

Conference Ends

GF101408 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The foreign ministers of the six Arab Gulf states that are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council concluded their meetings this afternoon at the guest house in Al-Ghubrah. Following the final session Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi made the following statement to newsmen:

The foreign ministers of the UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman met this morning in Muscat for their second preparatory meeting to continue formulating the special orders of the Arab Gulf States Cooperation Council. The foreign ministers discussed the following projects and proposals put forward to them by the experts committee following its meetings in Riyadh and Muscat: 1) The basic statute of the Gulf Cooperation Council; 2) The Supreme Council's internal statute; 3) The Ministerial Council's internal statute; 4) The General Secretariat's internal statute.

The ministers approved the first three statutes. The internal statute of the General Secretariat was reviewed by ministers who decided not to discuss it until the secretary general is appointed so that he can give his opinion on it.

The ministers recommended that the Supreme Council hold its sessions at the beginning of May and November each year and also that the leaders hold their conference 26-27 May 1981 in Abu Dhabi, to be preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers on 24 May.

Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi added that these statutes will be signed later today.

The foreign ministers of the six Gulf states have left for Salalah where they will be received by Sultan Qabus.

ARAB LEADERS ADDRESS PARLIAMENTARY UNION CONGRESS

LD101218 Algiers APS in English 1128 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 10 Mar (APS)--The Arab League secretary-general, Mr Chedli Klibi, delivered a speech at the 2d congress of the Arab Parliamentary Union which opened here on Monday. Mr Chedli Klibi pointed out the union's role in view of joining political and diplomatic efforts aiming at allowing the international scene to be aware of Arab causes.

The Arab League secretary-general stressed that the Arab parliamentarians could influence the points of view and the positions through permanent dialogue with parliaments and public opinion. Thus, the Arab cause could be understood and this will issue on [as received] groups of pressure in favour of Arab rights.

"Thanks to the Arab cohesion and to the joint work, we could have thwarted the plots aiming at the application of Camp David accords," indicated Mr Chedli Klibi, while he affirmed the condition for the establishment of our international relations is the position towards the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

As for the chairman of the Palestine National Council, Mr Klaid al-Fahum, he affirmed that the main condition for a just peace in the region is the withdrawal of Zionists from the occupied Arab territories. Mr Khalid al-Fahum expressed the determination of Palestinian people, in particular, and Arab ones in general, to carry on the struggle for recovering its rights and its spoilated land, in conformity with the international law.

Chadli Bendjedid

LD101216 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 10 March (APS)--Works of the Arab Parliamentary Union's congress started here yesterday by an important speech of the president of the republic, secretary general of FLN party, Mr Chadli Bendjedid. President Chadli evoked the Algerian liberation war as an integrant [as received] part of the Arab nation's struggle. This struggle carried out against imperialism and Zionism should lead to the working out of a common conception.

The Algerian head of state then discussed about democratic experience in Algeria, the country of popular assemblies, and evoked the permanent concern to organise the democratic participation within a framework where dialogue and constructive criticism prevail.

President Chadli says that in this field, Algeria's experience is part of the great Arab experience, before evoking a role devoted to the Arab Parliamentary Union on the international plane which demands harmony and common political stands of Arab countries, for taking up all sorts of challenges.

"Algeria believes in the necessity of benefiting from regional experiences in the Arab world, but is against exporting revolutions, as concepts following from national experiences," President Chadli added.

He reaffirmed Algeria's position vis-a-vis the people's right to self-determination and her support for mutual understanding and peace between brother countries and neighbours, in the respect of the political options and legitimate national aspirations.

"The Arab nation should play its role at the international level, thanks to its contribution to universal civilization" the Algerian head of state indicated, before outlining "imperialist and Zionist attempts to reduce us to mere consuming countries, to sources of raw materials and centres of operations for international conflicts."

He spoke about the Islamic world which constitutes "strategic extension of the Arab world", about struggle of Third World countries which should not be isolated from the one we are leading to recover our rights" before stressing "the honourable attitude observed by African countries vis-a-vis the Palestinian question".

President Chadli evoked the positive role of Nonaligned Movement which "guarantees our political freedom and economic independence".

He appealed to Arab parliamentarians to be spokesmen of the Arab nation within international instances, which thanks to its huge capacities is able to be in a strong position, for expressing itself.

NONALIGNED MEDIATION MISSION TO GO TO IRAQ, IRAN

PA110328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Havana, 10 Mar (AFP)--The Iraqi and Iranian Governments will receive "in the immediate future" a mediation mission appointed by the Nonaligned Movement to seek a solution to the war between the two countries, it was officially learned here today.

The delegation is made up of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, his colleagues from India and Zambia and the chief of the PLO Political Department. The mission met Monday and Tuesday in Geneva, the permanent headquarters of the UN international organizations.

The communique issued by the meeting and published tonight by the Cuban Foreign Ministry also said, with regard to the conflict, that the ministers "agreed to remain in close contact in order to leave for the area as soon as possible."

PLO TO OPEN DUBLIN BUREAU; JEWISH LEADER OBJECTS

NC101825 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Dublin, 10 Mar (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) plans to open a bureau here and set up a "Friends of Palestine Association" in the Irish Republic, London PLO Representative Nabil ar-Ramlawi said today.

Mr ar-Ramlawi said he would shortly approach Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan on the matter, adding that the PLO expected the republic to uphold "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and the project of an independent Palestinian state.

Authoritative sources here said the government was not opposed to the opening of a PLO office here, but added that it would not be granted diplomatic status.

The Irish republic recognizes only sovereign states and international organisations, the sources added.

The PLO proposal was severely criticized by Rabbi David Rosen, the head of the Jewish community in Ireland. Rabbi Rosen charged that the whole of Europe was being submitted to "a subtle brainwashing" by the PLO.

"Any terrorist organisation committed to a policy of genocide as is the PLO cannot be a healthy moral influence on our society," he said.

Israel has no embassy here, and diplomatic contacts between the two countries are made by way of the Israeli Embassy in London.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL ON ARAB-EUROPEAN DIALOGUE

LD101505 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 9-15 Mar 81 pp 23, 24

[Interview granted by Arab League Assistant Secretary General Dr 'Adnan 'Amran to Rashid Khashshanah in Tunis--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What progress has been achieved in the political dialogue between Europe and the Arab world since political issues were for the first time included on the agenda at the Luxembourg meeting in May 1967?

[Answer] From the outset the political and economic dialogue between Europe and the Arab countries has reflected the fact that the obstacles on this path are big and numerous. The first problem encountered by the dialogue was that of determining its objectives and basic framework. From the beginning the Arab viewpoint was that any economic, trade, or cultural cooperation needs a sound base of mutual political understanding. For this reason the Arab side has stressed the need for the European side to reach a positive and objective attitude toward the basic Arab problem. There was a prolonged dialogue on this basic point and the Europeans disagreed among themselves. That stage of the dialogue ended with the European side understanding the Arab viewpoint and agreeing that the political dossier should come before the economic dossier. The period during which the dialogue came to a halt because of Camp David accords has come to an end and all its effects have been removed, a fact which was confirmed by the Luxembourg meeting last November. We can say that the road to dialogue is now open for the European and Arab sides and there only remains for an agreement to be reached on announcing its resumption at an important conference to be attended by foreign ministers from both sides and to be held in a European capital.

[Question] Has political division in the Arab ranks weakened the Arab stand, especially since Carrington referred to this division as an excuse?

[Answer] The immediate answer is that deep-rooted disputes are clearly a source of weakness for any party suffering from such a problem. The differences of views between certain Arab countries--in addition to being transient, as experience has proved--do not affect vital issues. Therefore the Arab countries were fully in agreement over the principles that must be consolidated and confirmed and the objectives that must be achieved through Arab-European dialogue. Briefly, these objectives are: The recognition of the Palestinian people's right to an independent homeland on their own soil and of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. As for the excuses put forward in particular European capitals regarding the division of the Arab ranks as justification for the present European reluctance to adopt a more specific and clearer stand, they are baseless and unfounded. In our view these excuses are disappearing because officials in the EC countries have clearly realized that the Arab countries are unanimous in insisting that the road to friendship and cooperation is via recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

[Question] Will Britain be the Trojan horse for the American plans, thereby hindering any development in the European stand, as happened at the recent London symposium of the Arab-European parliamentary league?

[Answer] I do not think that Britain will agree to be a Trojan horse serving U.S. interests. British officials are aware of their country's interests and realize that these interests not always agree with U.S. interests. Despite Britain's concern for the cohesion of the Western alliance, it has several times expressed doubts about the U.S. policy on the Middle East crisis. Nor do I believe that British polich wishes to appear to oppose or hinder a more responsible and positive European role in the Middle East crisis, particularly since almost the whole of Europe is now convinced of the uniquity of the Israeli policy, its extremism and the threat to peace it poses. Europe has also realized that it is impossible to establish peace in the Middle East without establishing an independent Palestinian state. Almost all the European countries have official contacts with the PLO, which goes to confirm that these countries believe that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. What is required from Europe now is that these stands be incorporated clearly in joint resolutions issued by the Arab and European sides. This is one of the important matters which we hope will result from the Arab-European dialogue meetings.

[Question] At the recent Luxembourg meeting (12-13 November) the EC for the first time clearly urged that the PLO join in the talks on any comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. Do you expect this to develop into new forms of contact with the PLO?

[Answer] Yes, the recent Luxembourg meeting constituted a positive development over recognizing the PLO. We hope that future meetings will lead to clearer results, results that will have official standing and represent a firm political stance. We believe that there must be full recognition of the PLO by the EEC countries, because such recognition would be a positive step in strengthening peace efforts.

[Question] In the economic section of your talks did you raise the question of the impasse in the common market agreements with the Arab Maghreb countries?

[Answer] We did not raise economic questions between particular Arab countries and the Common Market countries. The Arab-European dialogue is primarily centered on developing relations between the Arab area and the European area. The basic task of the dialogue, as I have already said, is to deal with two basic objectives: The first is political and aims to obtain European support for the just Arab viewpoint, and the second is economic and aims to establish strong and firm economic, trade, and cultural relations between the Arab countries and the EC countries.

[Question] Some people believe that the European initiative is a secret means to expand the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. As a party to the Arab-European dialogue what is your opinion on this?

[Answer] The Arab side judges the European stand according to the details, ideas, and principles of that stand. The Arab side saw that the principles contained in the Venice statement were not sufficient and did not put forward the principles necessary for peace. For any European initiative to have any value it must confirm its support for the basic principles necessary for the achievement of peace.

In any case it must be said that the continued Arab-European dialogue in early 1981 will be an extremely important event; it will be even more so when the Arab foreign ministers and the EEC foreign ministers meet next summer. Technicians from both sides are working to ensure that the conference is as a success and an important turning point in the Arab-European relations.

'ARAFAT, SOVIET ENVOY ADDRESS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

JN091916 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The headquarters of the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Society was opened in Lebanon this evening.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended the opening ceremony, which was also attended by Aleksandr Soldatov, Soviet ambassador in Beirut.

The following also participated in the ceremony: Comrade Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Central Political Bureau of the Lebanese nationalist movement; Brother Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] member of the Fatah Central Committee; Brother Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah Central Committee member; the director of the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Society branch in Lebanon; Brother Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member; Comrade Michel ash-Shawi [name as heard], president of the Lebanese Communist Party; representatives of the revolution's groups, the nationalist movement and the socialist countries accredited to Lebanon; and a gathering of cadres of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese nationalist movement.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech during the ceremony in which he affirmed Soviet-Palestinian friendship, saying: When our Palestinian revolution and people say that our friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist states stems from our steadfastness and [word indistinct], it is a reflection of the strategic relations linking the Palestinian revolution and Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's speech was delivered by Soviet Ambassador in Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov, who said: We wish the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, further successes in regaining their legitimate national rights, including the establishment of their own independent state. Soldatov asserted that the opening of the headquarters of the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Society in Lebanon will bolster joint cooperation between our two peoples.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER VIEWS GULF COUNCIL, U.S., USSR POLICIES

JN111001 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 11 Mar (GNA)--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has asserted that the Gulf Corporation Council does not constitute an axis or bloc against any quarter.

In a statement to 'UKAZ published in Saudi Arabia today, the minister said that the Gulf states have never supported the establishment of an axis, but have consistently played the role of a moderator of viewpoints on the Arab, Islamic and international levels. He explained that the formation of this council does not contravene the charters of the organizations in which the Gulf states are members such as the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization and the United Nations.

The minister asserted that the Gulf Cooperation Council evolved to serve the interests of the region in particular and the world interests in general and that the council was not formed to serve any of the big powers, which want to infiltrate into the world states. He explained that the Gulf Cooperation Council will recognize the real weight of its members in making world decisions, both political and economic.

The minister asserted that his country rejects the establishment of foreign bases in the region. He said that the regional states maintain a clear policy on this subject and that they do not believe in the establishment of military bases in the region. He said: After the departure of the British bases, we are not ready to offer bases. He also said that collective cooperation is the only method to oppose foreign intervention and the only reply to all attempts to harm the region.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war and its effect on the future of the Gulf states, the minister said that what is happening between Iraq and Iran is sad and that the Gulf states hope the Islamic Conference good offices committee will succeed in ending this war.

The minister asserted that any solution of the Palestine cause should be built on acknowledging the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establishment of their own independent state in their homeland. He also called on the Arab nation to cooperation, to repudiate disputes, to concentrate on the common enemy and to establish a unified Arab action through the Arab League to confront all dangers to the Arab nation.

The minister called on the new U.S. administration to pursue a different policy from that of the previous administration toward the Middle East issue. He said that the new U.S. administration is called on to place U.S. interests before Israel's interests. When this happens, he said, the U.S. administration will be able to cooperate [as received] and to reach a solution to Middle East issue.

The minister called on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan and to acknowledge the Muslim Afghan people's right to self-determination.

Concluding his statement the minister praised Saudi-Bahraini relations. He said these relations are ideal because they are built on mutual understanding and cooperation.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI 'EETS WITH AMIR

JN091522 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Manama, 9 Mar (GNA)--Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini armed forces; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister; and Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, industry and development minister.

In a statement following the meeting Shaykh Yamani praised Saudi-Bahraini relations, noting the great cooperation in the field of petroleum between the two states. He added that such cooperation will be bolstered with the construction of a sea bridge between the two states.

Citing the exhibition and second conference of petroleum in the Middle East which opened here today, he said: The holding of this exhibition in Bahrain shows Bahrain's position with regard to the Gulf states and the petroleum industry.

9 Mar Departure

JN091626 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1205 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Manama, 9 Mar (GNA)--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, left Manama for home at the end of a visit to Bahrain during which he participated in the second exhibition of petroleum in the Middle East. During his visit the Saudi minister held talks with Bahraini officials on bilateral relations in the field of petroleum.

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER REJECTS U.S. MILITARY PLAN

LD101341 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Mar 81 p 4

[John Bulloch report: "Saudis Reject U.S. Plans for Bases as 'Neo-Colonial'"]

[Excerpts] American plans to establish permanent military bases in the Middle East ran into immediate trouble yesterday when a senior Saudi Arabian minister said the people of the area were capable of defending themselves.

Shaykh Muhammad 'Abu Yamani, the minister of information, said that the Gulf region "was not in need of tutelage." This is a useful Arabic phrase for rejecting what are seen as "neo-colonialist designs."

Shaykh Yamani's virtual turndown of any American presence in Saudi Arabia came as six Gulf countries were meeting in Muscat to discuss plans for closer relations which would ensure co-operation defence policies and perhaps eventually a European Community style of association.

UAE

FRG PRESIDENT STOPS OVER, MEETS OFFICIALS

GF091341 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] FRG President Karl Carstens arrived in the UAE at 1530 today for a short visit that will last several hours on his way back to his country from India.

The FRG president was received by President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, head of the president's office Surur ibn Muhammad, and commander in chief of the armed forces Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid. UAE Ambassador in Bonn Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mukhawi and FRG Ambassador in Abu Dhabi Dr Eberhard Kuhnt also participated in the reception. The UAE president and his guest were then escorted to Al-Mushrif palace.

9 Mar Departure

JN092035 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 Mar (GNA)--FRG President Karl Carstens left Abu Dhabi this evening after a short visit to the UAE en route to the FRG.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT TO LONDON

GF101425 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Vice President and Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum left the UAE this morning for London on a private visit to the United Kingdom that will last several days. Minister of Finance and Industry Hamdan ibn Rashid left aboard the same plane.

Shaykh Rashid was seen off at Dubayy airport by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashad al-Maktum and military commander of the central region Ahmad ibn Rashid al-Maktum. His highness was also seen off by a number of shaykhs, ministers, senior officials, British Ambassador to the UAE David Arthur Roberts and a crowd of citizens.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT

LD081813 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers, has received a verbal message from his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the armed forces and president of the republic in the northern part of the homeland. The message was delivered this morning when he received Brother Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for people's constituent assembly affairs in the northern part of the homeland.

During the meeting Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed satisfaction at the results achieved by the leaders of the two parts of Yemen in the area of coordination for unity. He emphasized his determination to continue the official and popular efforts between the two parts of Yemen for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the Yemeni people and to lead them onto the path of progress and prosperity.

The meeting was attended by Brother Faris Salim, member of the Presidium and chairman of the cultural and social committee of the Supreme People's Council.

NUCLEAR POWER STATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH U.S.

NC101844 Cairo MENA In English 1828 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--Egypt and the United States today signed a protocol for technical cooperation in the field of the establishment of power stations. The protocol was signed by the chairman of Egypt's electricity authority Engineer Hasanayn Sirri and the deputy chairman of U.S. General Electric Company, for his country.

Minister of Electricity and Power Engineer Muhammad Mahir Abazah, who attended the ceremony of signing the protocol, said that under the new protocol, the U.S. exportation bank in collaboration with the Arab international bank, will offer a long term loan worth 80 million dollars for the expansion of Ismailia power station through the establishment of a third unit, the power of which is 150,000 kilowatt per hour.

He added that the first and second units will be supplied by the United States within the framework of a contribution by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) amounting to 144 million dollars. The new station will be operated and linked with the power network all over the republic next June.

In a statement, Abazah said that the third new unit will be used in the intensified agricultural projects, and land reclamation in As-Salihiyah and the new communities in south and north Sinai and for providing the three cities of the canal with the necessary power.

The close of his statement, Abazah said that the United States is currently working out a number of power stations in Egypt worth half billion bollars in the form of soft loans and grants.

The U.S. delegation arrived here last Saturday on a six-day visit to Egypt under the deputy chairman of General Electric Co.

FRENCH NUCLEAR COOPERATION DELEGATION DEPARTS

NC101848 Cairo MENA in English 1838 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--French deputy minister for industry and energy and accompanying delegation left here today for home winding up a week-long visit to Egypt during which he signed in initials a nuclear cooperation agreement in the field of power generation between Egypt and France. The french official was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Ali as-Sayyid, deputy chairman of the nuclear stations.

WRITER VIEWS BREZHNEV CONGRESS SPEECH CRITICALLY

LD091027 Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 1 Mar 81 pp 8-10

[Anis Mansur article: "The Soviets Have Promised Us a Lot; Will They Be True This Time"]

[Excerpts] Is the Soviet Union a fireman who turned up late in order to put out whatever was left of the Middle East fire? Did it come to throw a life buoy out to the problem that has reached a critical stage?

It is probably premature to comment on President Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow last Friday. The speech is long and is not well proportioned in dealing with international issues. If we remove from the speech the traditional phrases attacking U.S. imperialism, the NATO alliance and so forth, if we delete from it the glorification of her majesty communism and his highness the Soviet Union and if we exclude the mudslinging at China, the arch enemy of the Soviet Union, whose cultural revolution was "facist, criminal, and feudalist," there will be little left of the speech after that. But this little needs much study and examination.

President Brezhnev's speech is the imperial "speech from the throne" to all the communist countries: It is an intimidating action program with regard to the United States and the Western states and it is probably the farewell speech by President Brezhnev (who is 74 years old), whose hearing and walk are faltering and in whom the distance between tongue and memory has increased.

Despite the traditionally strong phrases, the speech was free of sharp words and statements challenging the Americans, the West, Japan and China.

The speech calls for going back to the Security Council. It also calls for holding a conference for the security of the "Persian Gulf," which it does not call the Arab Gulf or merely "the Gulf." It expresses the belief that such a conference could be a guarantee for Gulf security, for shipping in the Persian Gulf, and for Afghanistan.

Brezhnev stipulated that, if the case of Afghanistan is to be discussed, this should deal with its external security, as nobody has any business to discuss its internal security because it is an independent state, sovereign and nonaligned. President Brezhnev does not see that the Soviet march on Afghanistan and the annihilation of Muslim civilians and military as an aggression against a sovereign state. The Soviet Union sees the helplessness of the Americans, the West and the Arabs as a weak and predictable stand. Therefore, the Soviet invasion was a calculated risk and a public test for the ability of the West to stand idly by out of fear of nuclear confrontation.

As for the Middle East, it was mentioned in 170 words. The Soviet president called for "sincere collective action to achieve a realistic and comprehensive settlement" within the "framework" of an international conference. He said that the Soviet Union is prepared to contribute to this in a constructive spirit and good will in cooperation with all the other parties: the Arabs, the PLO, Israel and the United States. It is already ready to cooperate with the European countries and whomsoever wants a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East. He also said: Since all the world is influenced by the attitude of the Soviets and the Americans there must be a summit conference so that the whole world will be spared the calamities of war or the threat of war.

President Brezhnev does not arouse the interest of those listening to him when he speaks about "the threat of danger" because, as he knows, this is the only means by which the major powers deal with the problems of the small countries. In the face of such danger these countries are inclined to become aligned and once they become aligned they will need arms in order to defend their new stand. The superpowers will give them arms as a reward for this and if the arms come there will be need for advisers for training and maintenance. There will also be open hostility toward the other superpower. This is the beginning of the division of spheres of influence on the basis of the threat of war and threat to internal and external security.

It will not be repetitive to restate what President Brezhnev said when he spoke about the Soviet role in international conferences. He said: There must be such conferences. It is known that we have experience in them.

We, too, have experience with the Soviets in and around Egypt. Therefore, we must be very cautious in expecting what is to happen next or what the next Soviet step is to be. We must restate our stands and what we have achieved through peace. If we doubt all that President Brezhnev said, or most of it, it is because we have reasons for doing so. Our recent history provides us with much evidence which we can amass against the Soviets. But it is unwise for us to be inflexible and to stick to one stand. The world is full of changes and Egypt is one of these changes.

If the Soviet Union singlehandedly or with the parties to the conflict, the European Market and the United States can find a solution or can add anything new then we must bow our heads out of respect for the superpower because it will have been the first time that it has promised something and fulfilled its promise. In that case we will owe it to the Soviets to revise our attitude toward them and to remove a big black blot from our history.

Just as we prayed for the European countries to succeed in their contribution to peace and as the world applauded, so we wish the Arab cause success even if the one defending it is that great lawyer President Brezhnev, who is lying in wait for Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Syria, Somalia and Oman. The wars with Israel will not be the last sacrifices which the Arab peoples will have to make for the sake of peace.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 10 MAR

NC101635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1608 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Virgil Trofin arrived in Cairo this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a 1-week visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the visit the Romanian deputy prime minister will meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Oil Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, Industry Minister Engineer Taha Zaki and Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport Minister Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli. He will also visit Al-Ghardaqah and Luxor. At the end of the visit he will sign a protocol for cooperation between Egypt and Romania.

He was received at the airport by Minister of State for Economy Dr Sulayman Nur ad-Din.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES ISRAEL'S DAYAN 10 MAR

NC101608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1558 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--President and Mrs Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received former Israeli Foreign Minister and Mrs Moshe Dayan at noon today. The 1-hour meeting was attended by Anis Mansur, chief editor of OCTOBER magazine. Dayan arrived in Cairo yesterday at the invitation of OCTOBER magazine to meet with a number of Egyptian officials and personalities.

AS-SADAT CABLES NEW JOURNALISTS' DOYEN 10 MAR

NC101939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1853 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has declared that the establishment of the press as a fourth estate places on the journalists an inescapable duty: commitment to our spiritual values and affiliation to our national soil in order that our press may contribute with enlightened thought and free opinion to the reformulation of our cultural life to keep pace with our social and economic progress.

This came in a cable which President Anwar as-Sadat sent to Journalists' doyen Salah Jalal in reply to the cable which the doyen had sent to President as-Sadat in the name of the Egyptian journalists on the occasion of the convocation of the General Assembly of the Journalists Union last Friday.

The following is the text of President as-Sadat's cable:

It pleases me to extend to you and the Egyptian press family my profound gratitude for your sincere noble feelings. I congratulate you on the precious trust which the press family has placed in you by electing you as a doyen of the journalists.

I wish you success in discharging the message of the union toward the press family and toward our Egyptian family. We deeply believe that the loyalty of the pen, freedom of the world and the national unity are the searchlight which will illuminate the road for the national action. The establishment of the press as a fourth estate places on the journalists an inescapable duty: commitment to our spiritual values and affiliation to our national soil in order that our press may contribute with enlightened thought and free opinion to the reformulation of our cultural life to keep pace with our social and economic progress.

It gives me pleasure to respond to your kind invitation and meet with you and with the press family. I was one of this family's members who had the honor of carrying out the trust of the pen during the days of my first struggle for the freedom of Egypt and the independence of its great people. Together with my sincerest greetings, I extend my best wishes to you and to the press family.

JOURNALIST COUNCIL STRESSES FREEDOM OF PRESS

NC102203 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--The Journalists Union's council has emphasized the need to unite the professional efforts of all journalists to give strength and independence to the trade unionist structure in order that it may become a citadel of safety for every journalist. In a statement it issued after its first meeting under the chairmanship of the new journalists doyen, Salah Jalal, the council asserted that the journalists union is a democratic institution for the defense of the rights of its members and the dignity and honor of the profession and that it rejects any direct or indirect tutelage from any quarter.

The Journalists Union's council further stressed that the freedom of press and of expression for the journalist and the writer and the democracy of action inside the national and trade unionist press establishments are among the foremost trade unionist issues to which it is giving all its attention and care.

DEFENSE MINISTER GHAZALAH INSPECTS SHOCK UNITS

NC101907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1848 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA)--Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah today spent 4 hours visiting some of the shock units where he attended an exercise in which helicopters participated to carry out a special task in depth.

The defense minister then visited another unit where he inaugurated the international military [word indistinct] field and inspected the scientific training methods in the unit. He then attended the celebrations held by the shock units on the occasion of the training day. The defense minister was accompanied on this tour by Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Maj Gen Nabil Shukri and commander of the shock units Maj Gen Nabil az-Ziftawi.

TARIQ 'AZIZ ARRIVES IN VIENNA, MAKES STATEMENT

JN101827 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, arrived in Vienna this afternoon on a 4-day visit to Austria.

In a press statement upon his arrival at the Vienna airport, the president's envoy expressed his pleasure at visiting Austria and meeting with Austrian officials to discuss bilateral relations and the developments in the situation in the Arab region, in addition to international issues of joint interest.

On developments in the conflict with Iran, he explained that Iraq does all it can to help the peace commissions entrusted with the task of discussing the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and reaching a just and honorable solution. Tariq 'Azia added that the Iranian Government had rejected all the proposals submitted by the Islamic good offices committee and other committees. He stressed that Iraq will continue its policy in a positive manner to facilitate the task of all peace committees because our political stand is clear. He said: From the beginning of the war we have stated our readiness to negotiate with any side in order to reach a peaceful and just settlement of the conflict.

'Aziz added: From the beginning of the war we have repeatedly stressed the question of principles and did not talk about conditions. We explained that relations between two neighbor states like Iraq and Iran must be based on equality and nonintervention in the other state's internal affairs and on guarantees of freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf region.

Tariq 'Azia stressed that the two sides' commitment to these principles would undoubtedly lead to the attainment of a peaceful and just solution that serves our two countries as well as the region's states. He added that Iran had violated these principles in the past and is continuing its policy of disregarding these principles.

The president's envoy was welcomed at the airport by the Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, the head of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, the director of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's office and the Iraqi ambassador to Austria.

HAMMADI MEETS WITH THATCHER, LORD CARRINGTON

JN101141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] London, 10 Mar (INA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher met here last night with Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, attended the meeting. The talks centered on relations between Iraq and Britain, the current international situation in general, the situation in the Arab area in particular and Britain's stands on the various Arab issues. Minister Hammadi arrived in London yesterday on an official visit of several days to Britain.

Hammadi Comments on Talks

JN102008 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Following his meeting with Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, today, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said the talks dealt with bilateral relations, particularly in the economic, trade, technical and (?health) fields. He added that the two sides desire to develop these relations in the future in a manner that guarantees reciprocal benefits and equality.

Dr Hammad pointed out that it had been agreed to conclude agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in the coming few months. He added that the talks also dealt with a host of political issues, particularly the Arab-Zionist dispute and the so-called European initiative. He said that he had explained Iraq's principled and firm stand on those two subjects. He added: We have also explained Iraq's viewpoint and its attitude toward the dispute with Iran, stressing the importance of keeping the big powers aloof without interfering in the dispute. He added that there has been an agreement on this point.

The foreign minister added that he discussed with Lord Carrington the issue of the Arab-European dialogue and the way to find a political framework for it. In addition the two sides exchanged viewpoints on several international issues, he said.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 271

JN101708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Mar (INA)--Our valiant forces inflicted heavy losses on racist Persian enemy forces in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Communique No 271 issued a while ago by the Armed Forces General Command said that known enemy losses were 76 dead and 3 tanks, 7 vehicles, 5 field guns of various calibers, 1 armored personnel carrier and 1 large sea target destroyed. It added that today our planes hit the Iranian Musak camp, which is situated opposite the Iraqi Panjwin region, scoring direct hits against enemy vehicles and troops before returning safely to base. It also said that our losses were seven martyrs and two personnel carriers and two vehicles damaged in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 271 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors. The following are the results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units shelled enemy concentrations with artillery and mortars in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 10 and destroying 1 tank, 2 vehicles and 1 observation post.
B. Our forward units sighted an enemy concentration in the Gilan-e Gharb region. They opened fire on it and forced the enemy to flee, killing 11 and destroying 1 vehicle.
C. Six were killed and one observation post was destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. One field gun was destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. Our units opened fire on enemy troops and positions in the Dezful region, killing 13 and destroying 1 vehicle.
F. Our units shelled enemy positions and assembly points in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region with artillery and mortars, killing 21 and destroying 2 tanks, 1 field gun and 1 observation post.
G. Our units clashed with the enemy positions and troops in the Abadan region using various weapons, killing 15 and destroying 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 3 field guns and 1 observation post.
H. Today our forces destroyed a large sea target in the Khowr-e Musa region, north of the Arab Gulf.
I. Today our planes hit the Iranian Musak camp opposite the Panjwin region, scoring direct hits against enemy concentrations of vehicles and troops. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 76 dead and 3 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 7 vehicles, 5 field guns of various calibers, 4 observation posts and 1 large sea target destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two personnel carries and two vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 March 1981

KHOMEYNI ATTACKED FOR REJECTION OF PEACE PROPOSALS

NC101400 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Now that the impostor Khomeyni has rejected the advise of the good-will mission, he himself should assume the responsibility for the aftermath which will follow because of the position he has adopted. He should be prepared for the strong blows which will shake his pharaonic throne; let his lost senses return to his empty head and force him to look around and see things as they are, not the way he wants to see them in his sick dreams. As our leader Mr Saddam Husayn has stated, someone who creates obstacles in the way of peaceful efforts should take the consequences of his action.

We will continue our blows to the body of the regime of the ignorants until they fully recognize Iraq's right. Naturally, the obstinates in Qom and Tehran should assume the responsibility for the grave consequences, for the destruction of (?more) Iranian cities, for the killing and injuring of more of the Iranian people's children, and for the further destruction of commercial installations. What will this fraudulent and hypocrite Khomeyni have to tell the Iranian people then? How will he explain his anti-Iranian and antipopular position toward the Islamic countries' good-will efforts to end the war? What will Khomeyni have to say when Dezful, Susangerd and Abadan fall into the hand of the Iraqi forces or when Tehran is bombed? Will he suffice by expressing regrets on why he did not seize the opportunities for peace when they existed?

EVENTUAL END TO IRANIAN CLERGY DICTATORSHIP SEEN

NC101220 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The eyes of the world are on Iran and newspaper headlines refer to Iran's present situation. The chaos, the existence of a number of governments within the turban-stricken country, and the collusions have reached their zenith in Iran. Hezbollahis kill and hang. Bani-Sadr has started a full-fledged war with the mullahs and everyone knows that this is only a sham war. However, one thing should not be ignored--and that is that the mullahs have started to fear that Bani-Sadr may find a better place near Uncle Sam and that there will be no place left for the mullahs anymore, and then the massacre of the turban wearers will start. Therefore, the mullahs are determined to put Bani-Sadr aside and they have chosen someone like Raja'i, who will never be able to say big words.

On the other hand, in the opinion of the Iranian society all these people are cut from the same cloth--they are all plunderers, who have robbed the Iranian people of their revolution and their arms are soaked up to their elbows in the blood of the Iranian people. Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni, Raja'i and Beheshti are all criminals and the people of Iran make no difference between them. The day will come when all of them will have to answer to the people and the rope from which they will hang will be their own long turbans.

The Iranian people have realized the fact that in the struggle against the dictator the only secret for success is unity and solidarity. Today all of them, in unison, declare their readiness to struggle with the demon of the clerical dictatorship. No matter how many napalm bombs were dropped on the Kurdish people in Marivan--even though Mahabad was destroyed, the youths of Sanadaj put in chains, the intellectuals in Kermanshah executed, the Ahvazi women, girls and men killed and thrown in the Karun River, the youths of Torkamansahra killed on charges of disrespect and contempt for religion, the Muslims from Talesh, Asalom and Hashtpar thrown in prison on various charges, the brave children of Tabriz executed and, finally, the breasts of the students in Tehran riddled with molten lead--still this dicatatorship has been unable to diminish a pebble from the mountain of rebellion. In the end the corrupt clerical regime shall be destroyed and once again the prediction that "a mullah will hang from every electricity pole" will be fulfilled and the oppressed people of Iran will be freed from the bonds of imperialism and its servants. That day is very near.

VOICE OF ARAB SYRIA ATTACKS SYRIAN REGIME

WA110900 [Editorial Report] A station identifying itself as the Voice of Arab Syria has been heard since early March broadcasting in Arabic on a Baghdad Voice of the Masses frequency, 1035 kHz. The station, using the same name as a clandestine station heard from October 1976 through October 1978, presents programming between 1900 GMT and 2000 GMT.

In addition to news summaries, a reading of recent Iraqi Armed Forces communiques and regularly scheduled political commentaries, the station carries such features as "Spotlight on Regime's Propaganda," "Tour of Arab and World Press," a varying commentary program called "Evening Panorama" and a talk program broadcast in Syrian vernacular. The transmission begins and ends with the Syrian national anthem. The following announcement concludes the daily broadcast:

"Oh brothers throughout dear Syria: Now our programs for today come to an end. Until we meet with you at 2100 [1900 GMT] tomorrow, we entrust you with the truth and right until Syria returns to its position in the arenas of struggle. This is the Voice of Syria."

7 Mar Commentary

JN071541 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 1940 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our Arab masses everywhere, sons of struggler Syria: What does Hafiz al-Asad want? Those singing his praises say he wants Arab unity, liberation of the whole of Palestine and a fair, prosperous and democratic society. Fine. If this is indeed what Hafiz al-Asad wants, we offer now to list for our dear listeners the great achievements of Al-Asad and his clique since coming to power.

Hafiz al-Asad says he wants Arab unity. And, for the sake of this unity, he has conspired against fraternal Iraq and fostered secessionist trends and odious sectarianism in fraternal Lebanon and our country Syria, which is afflicted by him and his brother Rif'at. Perhaps, it is also for the sake of Arab unity that Hafiz al-Asad has pulled his armed forces from the border with the Zionist enemy and massed them on the borders with Jordan and Iraq and also deployed them within the country to besiege our towns and villages. He also turned the Syrian Armed Forces into a gendarmarie to protect traitors and terrorists in Lebanon and to undermine the security of Lebanon, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement. Perhaps, it is also for the sake of this unity that Hafiz al-Asad has supported the Persian enemy against revolutionary Iraq in its most honorable battle to liberate Arab lands and waters and to safeguard Arab sovereignty and honor. These are some of Al-Asad's achievements for the sake of Arab unity.

As for Al-Asad's efforts to liberate Palestine, here is a short list of his great achievements. In 1967 he delivered the Golan to the Zionist enemy. In 1973 he and his accomplice in the conspiracy, Anwar as-Sadat, set into motion the capitulatory settlement through negotiations, disengagements and Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy. Al-Asad closed the Syrian border to the Palestinian resistance, thereby preventing it from performing its sacred national and pan-Arab duties. In 1976 he sent his soldiers to Lebanon to butcher Palestinians and to protect the traitorous gangs colluding with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. Hafiz al-Asad still adheres to UN Resolution 338, which incorporates the ill-omened Resolution 242. This resolution, which calls for recognizing the Zionist enemy and ending the state of war with him, withholds recognition of the Palestinian Arab people. We believe that this short list gives our dear listeners a good idea of the struggle of Al-Asad and his clique to liberate Palestine.

As for Al-Asad's call for a fair, prosperous and democratic society, here is a short list of his accomplishments toward achieving this goal. Since his assumption of power, thousands of strugglers and progressive patriots and nationalists have been thrust into his prisons and torture chambers. For the first time in its history, Syria has witnessed mass killings. Al-Asad has also fostered odious sectarianism to fragment Syria into small states, just as he is doing to Lebanon. This is Hafiz al-Asad's democracy: to dispatch murderers to assassinate strugglers in Beirut, Paris and elsewhere, and to dispatch his special forces and the defense squads of his brother, Rif'at al-Asad, to our towns and villages to demolish homes and whole quarters and to kill scores of citizens, who demand freedom and a respectable livelihood. As for the justice spread by Hafiz al-Asad and his clique, it is the justice of sucking people's blood, profiteering at the expense of national wealth, encouraging bribery as well as corruption and exploitation, starving people, undermining the national economy and liquidating all the socialist gains.

These then are Hafiz al-Asad's achievements. This is clearly and precisely what he wants. He wants to liquidate the Palestine question, divide the homeland, kill free men and freedom, fight Arab nationalism everywhere with the collaboration of his accomplice in crime, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They are thus acting in harmony with the Zionist enemy and allying themselves with the Persian enemy. This is what Hafiz al-Asad is planning.

Therefore, to protect our nation's honor and sovereignty; open the way toward the liberation of Palestine; put an end to acts of murder, terrorism and oppression; make the true spirit of justice and democracy prevail; achieve Arab unity; and safeguard our territorial integrity and the unity of our people we must exert real intensive and concerted efforts to overthrow this odious regime. This is a call from this place, from the Voice of Arab Syria, to all free and honest citizens in our struggling Syria to close their ranks and to unify their revolution in a broad national alliance to get rid of this cancerous disease which has dug its roots into our country and has begun to spread its malignancy to other parts of the Arab homeland.

BA'TH PROVISIONAL COMMAND ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

JN091831 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Dear listeners: The Provisional Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria has issued the following statement:

The 18th anniversary of the 8 March 1963 revolution is being observed today. Recalling this anniversary dictates that we understand the historical origins of this anniversary on the regional and pan-Arab levels. This anniversary has been commemorated by the party as a means of serving the homeland's and nation's cause and embodying the party's objectives in awakening the masses and directing them along the road of achieving the objectives of unity, freedom and socialism.

Our pride in this anniversary emanates from the fact that the 8 March revolution was the fruit of a protracted struggle led by the party for well over 20 years. Also, the eruption of this revolution 1 month after the Ramadan revolution in fraternal Iraq created a revolutionary and pan-Arab impetus which constituted an actual and serious response by the Arab masses and their revolutionary forces to the secessionist crime of 28 September 1961--the crime that wrecked the first unionist experiment in contemporary Arab history. The February revolution in Iraq wiped out the Shu'bist and dictatorial regime of 'Abd al-Karim Qasim. This pan-Arab upsurge in the two countries was the best expression of the Arab masses' revolutionary spirit, valor and acts to determine their own destinies with their own hands in creating an Arab democratic, united and socialist society.

The Arab revolution movement then took another step forward in setting up the tripartite 17 April 1963 charter at the meeting of the two revolutions with Egypt of 'Abd an-Nasir. Had this accomplishment been completed, achieved reality, adhered to the revolutionary scheme envisaged by the party, it would have upset the balance of power in the Arab homeland in favor of the Arab masses and against the divisive currents, backwardness and the designs of the hostile forces against the aspirations of the Arab and world masses.

The renegade forces, however, with their local pillars and with their suspicious condemnable foreign connections, were alerted to the initiatives before the eruption of the revolutionary fire throughout the Arab arena. Thus, the reaction aborted the February revolution in Iraq by the November renegade in 1963. The renegade forces then focused their efforts and potentials on our Arab Syria, using the vestiges of backwardness and eras of darkness and inciting trends of hegemony and lust for power in the souls of some people in the ranks of the party.

It has become absolutely clear that these vestiges and trends have taken deeper root in the souls, thoughts and consciences of some than the noble values which were planted by the party in the souls of their strugglers--cadres and leaders. Despite the obstacles the party managed to accomplish the nationalization processes [passage indistinct] Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the party at that time was that it adopted and contributed to the setting up of the armed revolution of the Palestinian masses. This revolution transferred the issue of Palestine and the Palestinian people from that of refugees receiving donations to the logic of armed struggle to regain the usurped land.

The negative aspects that faced the party, rendering the relatively young 8 March movement below the standard of the party's aspirations, were that the leadership used to be taken by repeated surprises with internal explosions from among the people and inside the party within the context of a fiendish plan prepared by elements that infiltrated the party without the knowledge of the leadership. These elements are governed and directed by their sectarian rancor, lust and illegitimate aspirations for power and subjugation.

Self-criticism and candor with the masses are features of a revolutionary party. The success of the party in one field should not prevent the revealing of mistakes or permit the concealing of them in another field.

They wanted to place before the party two options only: continuation of the party's authority and implementation of their plan under the cover of the party or the loss of this authority.

The good elements in the leadership were aware of this plan. They hoped that the trends of good, nationalism and Arabism would triumph in the souls of the grudge-bearers. Enlightenment, advice and direct guidance and criticism at meetings and congresses were used by the comrades in a frank and daring manner.

The legitimate party measure adopted by the National Command in late 1965 confused the plotters. At last they had to resort to arms; they implemented the February crime.

Today the clamor of the renegade gang and its dictatorship, its frivolous sectarian behavior and its ineffective demagoguery cannot conceal the dangerous pitfalls into which it has fallen, since the apostasy to date, and into which it has dragged Arab Syria and its pan-Arab nobility and militant heritage.

It is their stupidity, treason and disavowal of the ethics of Arabism and the sanctity of the ethics of Arabism and the sanctity of the national and pan-Arab struggle that have driven them to their current unenviable position: total isolation and complete schism between the treacherous dictatorial authority and the people's masses. This is because the June defeat alone, in the way it happened and with its effects on the pan-Arab and regional levels, suffices to place the heads of the renegade forces and figures in the dock.

The course and hallways of the apostasy have further defined the deep trench which is filled with the blood of martyrs and strugglers. Such brutal and bloody oppressive acts have not even been carried out by the Zionists in occupied Palestine or by the French imperialists during the occupation. These acts have decisively and categorically defined the two sides of the equation: the steadfast people fighting for the sake of freedom, Arabism, democracy and national unity on the one hand and the people's executioners, the violators of the people's freedoms, sanctities and heritage and the servants of the plans of the imperialist and world Zionist forces on the other.

Ever since its birth, our party has been utilizing the potentials and energies of its strugglers for the sake of the people's objectives and aspirations. Today our party and the nationalist forces and the oppressed masses, who are struggling with arms and martyrdom, stand in one rank for the sake of making the sun of freedom rise over Arab Syria.

Dignity and glory to the martyrs in struggling Syria. Greetings of admiration and pride to those who are in the prisons and dungeons of the criminal dictatorial and sectarian clique. Disgrace to the sellers of the Golan, the heroes of the war of moves [harb at-tahrik] and disengagement, the partners of traitor As-Sadat. Victory is for the steadfast and fighting people. Eternity and glory to our Arab nation.

[Signed] The Provisional Regional Command, 8 March 1981

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM UAE PRESIDENT

JN101904 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Dr. Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources minister. Dr al-'Utaybah delivered a message to his majesty from the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, on the Arab stand toward current events and on relations of brotherhood and joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries. His majesty bestowed the Al-Awqad Medal, First Class, on Dr al-'Utaybah. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and the delegation accompanying the guest minister.

AD-DUSTUR VOICES CONCERN OVER HAIG'S MIDEAST VISIT

JN110831 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Mar 81 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Arab and U.S. Concern"]

[Text] Washington diplomatic and press reports indicate that Secretary of State Alexander Haig's first visit to the Middle East in early April will tackle the Arab-Israeli conflict as a secondary issue. The reports add that Haig's talks with the officials of the countries he is to visit will focus on how to confront what he has termed the infiltration of Soviet influence into the Middle East region.

If these reports are true, the forthcoming visit of the secretary of state will undoubtedly disappoint Arab officials because the Arab nation's and Arab leaders' major concern is the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and Arab territories and the violation of the Palestinian people's rights, not Soviet infiltration into the Middle East and the world, which constitutes a greater concern to the new U.S. administration.

Furthermore, the Arab peoples are not so keen on reentering the cold war framework between the two camps, particularly since most of the Arab states are members of the Nonaligned Movement. Consequently, if the West European countries, which are partners of the United States in the Western alliance, are moving cautiously in the confrontation atmosphere between Washington and Moscow and are trying to achieve a balance between them to avoid rendering Europe an arena for a nuclear confrontation between the two giants, the Arab world, which represents the world oil reservoir and the strategic entrance to several continents, has the right to move with the same caution and balance so as not to become an arena for any kind of armed clashes between the U.S. and Soviet fleets that are roaming its waters or anchored off its coasts.

We do not deny that there have been and still are attempts to set up Soviet as well as U.S. bases in the area and that there are efforts to link some Arab countries with this or that camp. However, the strongest Arab trend is that of neutrality and nonalignment. The Arab countries' experiments with alliances, irrespective of their trend, have been bitter and hard. The Arab peoples are very keen not to repeat these tragedies. The hegemony of any big state over any Arab state's destiny or political decisionmaking is humiliating to such a state and places it under suspicion by the Arab peoples.

Proceeding from all these facts, we hope that Mr Haig will remember that the Arab countries will not accept a return to the naive classifications applied to countries by John Foster Dulles in the fifties based on their alliance with the United States or the Soviet Union. Mr Haig must remember that the realities of the Arab situation can no longer be understood in terms of such classifications.

The Arab priority is the Arab-Israeli conflict and the sole opening for any friendship or understanding, and not alliance, between the United States and the Arab world depends mainly on one point, the elimination of the Israeli occupation of our countries and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT MADE ON U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC101243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1236 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] It was reported to the Voice of Lebanon radio few minutes ago that the U.S. Ambassador in Beirut, Mr John Gunther Dean, has been subjected to an assassination attempt. This is the second attempt on the ambassador's life.

No adequate information is yet available about this attempt, from which the ambassador has escaped unscathed. The ambassador was on his way from his residence to his office.

This attempt was made in an area near the commercial sector. A car occupied by the ambassador's escort was hit by a bullet.

Beirut Radio Report

NC101318 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The Beirut port was the scene of sniping this morning, but work continued there. The U.S. ambassador, John Gunther Dean, was passing nearby at the time and his escort car was hit but no damage resulted.

It has been learned that the U.S. ambassador habitually travels along the port road on his way from his home in Al-Yarzi to his office at the U.S. Embassy in 'Ayn al-Muraysah.

PRESIDENT SARKIS LEAVES FOR SYRIA TO MEET AL-ASAD

NC100904 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis left for Damascus at 0945 today to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He was accompanied by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign and Expatriates Minister Fu'ad Butrus and several senior officials.
At 0900 today the president met with the prime minister. At 0915 the foreign minister joined the meeting, during which they reviewed the subjects that will be discussed in the talks to be held in Damascus today between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents.

Talks 'Positive'

NC110752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The official talks between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad will conclude today in Damascus after which the Lebanese delegation will return to Beirut in the afternoon.

A closed meeting was held between the two presidents at 2200 yesterday after the dinner banquet given in honor of President Sarkis and his delegation.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan has described the atmosphere as positive and encouraging.

AUTHORITIES WORKING TO FIND HIJACKING SOLUTION

JN110820 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0807 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 Mar (SANA)--The Pakistani authorities and the hijackers of the Pakistani airliner have so far failed to reach a solution. The hijacked plane has been at Damascus International Airport for 3 days. The hijackers have warned the Pakistani authorities that they would blow up the Boeing 720 airliner at noon today if they fail to meet their demands. The competent Syrian authorities are however exerting humanitarian efforts to find a solution to this problem.

Deadline Extension

JN111240 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1222 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 Mar (SANA)--An official source told a SANA correspondent here today that upon an official request by the Syrian Government and after we had been informed that senior Pakistani officials would arrive in Damascus soon with an authorizative answer concerning the hijacked Pakistani airliner that is now at Damascus International Airport, a radio contact had taken place between a representative of the Syrian Government and the hijackers of the Pakistani airliner. Pakistani Embassy staffers in Damascus were present. The representative asked the hijackers to extend the deadline because this would provide ample time to remedy the situation.

The source added that the leader of the hijackers asked for 20 minutes to consult his colleagues. After the lapse of 20 minutes, the leader said that due to the hijackers' high confidence in President Hafiz al-Asad and in his wise and humanitarian leadership, they agreed to extend the deadline for another 30 hours up to 1800 tomorrow evening, adding that this is their last extension. The source said that the hijackers hold the Pakistani Government fully responsible should it fail to find an appropriate solution to the problem.

In his statement to the SANA correspondent, the source said that Syria is against any military solution because such a solution is bound to endanger the lives of innocent people.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT VISITS DAMASCUS FOR TALKS

Arrival Report

JN101421 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Damascus at 1130 today at the head of an official delegation. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who received the Lebanese president at the shooting club.

The Syrian president answered a question posed by a Lebanese television correspondent, which was: Every time President Sarkis visits you, he brings the pains of the Lebanese and their hope for salvation. Every time, agreements and good results ensue from your meetings. However, external influences nullify all that. Your Excellency, do you hope this time to be able to overcome all obstacles in order to facilitate a solution in Lebanon?

The President answered: First, I would like to express my pleasure at the visit of President Sarkis and his brothers, and my welcome and that of Syrian officials to President Sarkis and the brother Lebanese officials who have come here today. I have every respect and appreciation for brother President Sarkis. We have cooperated for several years for the good of Lebanon and, of course, the joint interest of Syria and Lebanon.

It has become clear that we in Syria share the pain of our people in Lebanon and, of course, we also bear their hopes. We have exerted effort for good over the past few years, always during the repeated meetings between myself and brother President Sarkis. We have exerted many efforts to find useful ways to improve circumstances in the Lebanese arena. No doubt I, the brother president, and everyone else expect that, at every meeting, we will be able to give the march of security, peace and reconciliation in Lebanon new impetus. This is what we hope to achieve. However, it must be pointed out that everyone, and the others [as heard], must help President Sarkis and help us in Syria as well.

As I mentioned, things depend not only on me and President Sarkis. We must do what we can. We will, I think, do our best. We hope that all will be aware of their responsibilities because the issue concerns the pains and hopes of Lebanese citizens and the fate and future of Lebanon. We will do our very best.

Once again I repeat my welcome to brother President Sarkis, brother Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Brother Fu'ad Butrus and all the other brothers while they are in their country, Syria, and among their kinfolk. Through you, I greet our Arab people in Lebanon.

President Sarkis made a statement to journalists on the nature of the talks which he will hold with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: My visit to Damascus today and my meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad comes within the framework of the contacts and consultations between officials in the two fraternal countries.

President Sarkis added: This visit especially comes after the fraternal meeting in At-Ta'if with brother President Hafiz al-Asad. I hope that the talks I hold with the brother president will produce positive results, which will enable us to enhance existing relations between Syria and Lebanon and to ensure more detente in Lebanon. He said: Naturally, the Lebanese are primarily and basically responsible for the situation in Lebanon. We are always working to restore national reconciliation and union among the Lebanese.

I thank brother President Hafiz al-Asad and the officials present here with us for the hospitality accorded us. I wish President Hafiz al-Asad continued glory and the fraternal Syrian people continued progress and success.

Opening Talks

JN101958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Official talks began at 1715 this evening between their excellencies Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis. Attending on the Syrian side were Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Attending on the Lebanese side were Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

The meeting lasted until 2030 and during it the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the situation in Lebanon and the area from all its aspects. They also reviewed the developments in the Lebanese arena and stressed the need for more action to confront the unusual situation, and the need to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon as a basic requirement to bring Lebanon out of its tribulations.

The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis will hold a closed meeting this evening following the dinner President al-Asad is hosting in honor of His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. Attending the dinner are the members of the Lebanese delegation accompanying President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputy prime ministers, ministers, assistant ministers and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Syria.

Closed Meeting

JN110728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Damascus--Official talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis will be resumed this morning.

The president last night gave a dinner banquet in the Damascus hall in honor of His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. After the banquet Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis held a closed meeting and continued talks on the issues put forward for discussion.

Further Talks

JN111258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--Official talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis resumed today at the presidential palace at 1030 today. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

BA'TH PARTY'S AL-AHMAR COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS

For the text of a statement on the 26th CPSU Congress issued on 4 March by Socialist Ba'th Party Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and carried by Moscow Radio Peace and Progress, see page P 13 of the 26th CPSU Congress section of the 10 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LIBYA'S AL-KHARRUBI

JN100742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--At 2030 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Command Council of the September revolution, and Dr Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee in Libya, who participated in the Syrian celebration of the 18th anniversary of the 8 March revolution. They also participated in the first meeting of the Unity Committee. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd ar-Rau'f al-Kasm, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information.

The two sides reviewed the work of the Unity Committee, which held its first meeting in Damascus on 8 March in honor of the 8 March revolution anniversary. They also reviewed the steps achieved and those being discussed to achieve the unity of both countries. Talks also touched on the general situation in the Arab homeland.

President Hafiz al-Asad held a dinner in honor of Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Dr Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi. The participants in the meeting also attended the dinner.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES DAMASCUS 8 MAR

JN081432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--'Ali at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of liaison for foreign affairs, left Damascus early this morning following a short visit to Damascus.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', state minister for foreign affairs, several senior Foreign Ministry officials, assistant director of the Protocol Department and head of the Libyan Foreign Relations Office and his staff.

AL-ASAD'S 8 MAR SPEECH DEFINES ENEMY, WARNS JORDAN

JN111046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In the column "Behind the News," TISHRIN says: The important speech by President Hafiz al-Asad on the anniversary of the 8 March revolution has drawn the interest of Arab circles and international circles that have close or remote ties with the Middle East crisis. This great interest has many good reasons, the most important of which is that the Arab leader, who is courageously facing imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, enunciated the position of the Arab masses concerning the new approach which the U.S. administration is putting before the region.

The president declared absolute rejection of the illusion which the new U.S. administration wanted to impose on the area in order to fetter it, enlist it and drive it into its feverish war against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the nationalist liberation movements. This U.S. illusion claims that the danger to the region, hence the Arabs, is not the racist Zionist entity--which occupies Arab lands, usurps Arab rights, rebels against the international community and sends its forces daily into southern Lebanon on dangerous criminal missions to annihilate the Arab Palestinian people--but the Soviet Union.

TISHRIN explains: The United States imagined that, because certain Arab rulers, led by Saddam Husayn and King Husayn, have practically joined the U.S. ranks in one way or another, the way was open to remove the Palestine cause from deliberations in the Arab and international arenas. However, the voice of the great Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad was raised from Damascus to assert the truth, to say: The threat to the Arab nation is the racist Zionist entity, supported by U.S. imperialism. He said that the enemies which the Arab nation should fight are imperialism and Zionism and that the objective for which the Arabs should struggle is the liberation of the occupied Arab land and the ensuring of the national rights of the Palestinian people. He also said that the foremost pan-Arab cause is that of Palestine. This strong, resounding voice not only draws strength from the 9 million who stand as one behind the struggling leader Hafiz al-Asad, but also draws strength from the fact that it expresses the conscience, will, conviction and determination of the Arab masses throughout the homeland.

TISHRIN concludes by saying: President al-Asad's call for confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy, embodied in the Camp David accords, is the beginning of the Arab victory over the imperialist, Zionist onslaught. Similarly, Al-Asad's call today to adhere to the Palestine cause and to struggle against imperialism and Zionism are the beginning of the certain failure of the suspect U.S. call to the regimes and rulers who have become involved with the United States.

Warning to Jordan

JN101522 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Syria will not kneel. It will keep its head held high and its stand will be firmer than ever before. In this strong vein and confidant manner, President al-Asad declared the stand of Arab Syria toward the conspiracies which were and are being hatched against it.

He announced Syria's stand in the important pan-Arab speech which his excellency made the day before yesterday on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the glorious 8 March revolution.

Syria's faith in its strength and ability to repel these conspiracies springs from the faith of its people in it, its army, its leader party and its progressive national front.

It is both sad and funny that those who conspire against Syria and falsely profess to belong to the nation are the first to point poisoned accusations and treacherous stabs at the heart of this nation. Otherwise, what is the meaning of those numerous meetings which took place between these false pretenders and the leaders of the Zionist enemy? Moreover, how can the objectives of these meetings be separated from the objectives of enmity and vicious conspiracy against Syria?

The formula is extremely clear. Those who meet with our enemies--the likes of As-Sadat, King Husayn and their followers--can only be allies of those enemies. Moreover, they can be no other than traitors to the nation and its fateful causes and they cannot but conspire viciously against Syria.

In exposing King Husayn's contacts with the Zionist enemy and the role of the Jordanian regime in the U.S. solution of the so-called Middle East crisis, President al-Asad affirmed that this regime is not linked to the Jordanian people and the Arab nation, but to quarters external to this nation and region. Where, then, are the factors which distinguish the Jordanian regime, led by King Husayn, from the Egyptian regime and the treasonous Anwar as-Sadat? How could those two treasonous regimes agree on their loyalty to the United States, their relationship with the Zionist enemy and their conspiracies against the whole of Syria if it were not for the fact that all these practices come under the title of treason? Is it not natural that all these practices should be in harmony with each other and should come under one category?

Syria knows the reality of the links among the forces which conspire against it and Arab causes, primarily the central cause of Palestine. Syria also knows that its national security is synonymous with the security of the Arab nation. Hence, what President al-Asad declared is derived completely from Syria's awareness of its pan-Arab responsibilities. Syria will not stop at foiling the conspiracies hatched against it and will clearly and openly move to the position of attack to protect the pan-Arab cause and Arab future. The warning given by President Hafiz al-Asad to the Jordanian regime is a clear indication of another warning directed at those forces which support that regime in its conspiratorial plots against Syria.

It is necessary here to reiterate what the president said: Jordanian officials are mistaken if they imagine that Syria's patience has no limits. They are also mistaken if they imagine that there is no red line. Naturally, perils lie in their underestimation of Syria's strength. Those who support the Jordanian regime ought to know this. They too are included in this warning.

BEGIN SPEAKS ON AUTONOMY ISSUE, JEWS IN USSR

TA110505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Tonight Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that we would not impose ourselves on anybody in order to continue the autonomy talks. We will wait, together with the Arabs, until the resumption of the talks is rendered possible. The prime minister added that beforehand the talks were interrupted because it was Egypt's will and now there is a delay because of internal affairs in Israel. Begin stressed that Israel will demand that autonomy be implemented and it will not consent to the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile or to a Palestinian state. The prime minister spoke at a conference of the conservative movement in Jerusalem.

Mr Begin called for resuming the campaign for the release of prisoners of Zion in the Soviet Union and noted that 400,000 Jews in the Soviet Union have registered that they are willing to go to Israel. The Helsinki agreements for the safeguarding of human rights are not being adhered to.

Further Report

TA110632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin last night strongly criticized EEC countries for recommending that Israel negotiate with the PLO terrorists. Speaking in Jerusalem at a convention of conservative Jews, Begin said Israel would negotiate with anyone who wants to live in peace but not with the PLO, who wants to destroy the Jewish state. More details from Mark Lavi:

[Begin recording] [Lavi] Prime Minister Begin said Israel is doing a service to the free world by refusing to allow the creation of a Palestinian state. He warned that such a state would turn into a Russian base. Begin expressed regret that Egypt had suspended the autonomy negotiations because of the Israeli elections, but added:

[Begin] We will not impose ourselves on anybody. If the Arabs want to wait, we shall wait together with them--the Jewish people knows how to wait. But, what I would like to make clear, crystal clear, is that we shall demand the fulfillment of the second part of the Camp David agreement. No Palestinian government, either in exile or in Judaea and Samaria; no Palestinian state, as we promised, autonomy. This is what we are going to fulfill. Responsibility for security [in the autonomy] is ours. Then, nobody will be hurt. And, then, we shall learn how to live together, without bloodshed, from day to day, until we get used to living together in peace.

PERES CALLS ON U.S. TO SHOW MORE LEADERSHIP

TA101828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres says the United States should show more leadership in the Western world. He was speaking at the congress of conservative Jewry now in session in Jerusalem. Mark Lavi has details:

[Begin recording] [Lavi] Peres said that unlike the communist bloc the Free World is made up of independent-minded nations, all of which do as they please. This is why he hoped that the new administration would assume a stronger leadership role in the Free World. Peres also came out in support of one of the reported policy objectives of the Reagan administration but against another related one.

[Peres] I fully agree with the new U.S. administration. The time has come that some of the Middle East countries, comprising Egypt, Saudi Arabia, eventually Jordan, and Israel, will unite their efforts to stop foreign intervention, to stand (?in line as one against games) imported here. It is because of it that we criticize so seriously the sales of arms to Saudi Arabia. It is not just because of the quality--which has an aggressvie side--of those planes but basically because of the policy of Saudi Arabia. Before the United States is handing over these rather impressive arms to any country, we would like to see this country declaring herself clearly and openly on the side of peace. [end recording]

WEIZMAN APPARENTLY DECIDES AGAINST RUNNING

TA081346 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Mar 81 p 1

[By party affairs correspondent Dorit Gefen]

[Text] The chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres, had a meeting with 'Ezer Weizman during the weekend. At the meeting the question of Weizman's political future was discussed. Weizman has apparently decided not to run for the Knesset in the next elections. He nevertheless is still looking into the possibility of joining an Alignment government, if such a government is formed after the elections, as a "freelance" minister.

It has been learned that Weizman would be interested in a government post dealing with Jewish affairs.

Labor Party circles said that the talks with Weizman are in the framework of an exchange of opinions. Thus far there has been no commitment by either of the sides.

NEW GROUP TO COMPETE IN KNESSET ELECTIONS

TA091745 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Another new group today announced that it would compete in the elections to the 10th Knesset. The group is ('Elem), the acronym for Immigration for the Sake of the country ['Aliyah Lama'an Hamedina]. Its founders were outstanding immigration activists from the Soviet Union before they immigrated to Israel and all their Knesset activity, if they are elected, will focus on the field of immigration.

KNESSET MAY CONCLUDE PROCEEDINGS ON 5 APR

TA091749 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Knesset presidency today recommended that the ninth Knesset should conclude its work on 5 April and take a recess until the elections. The Likud representative was the only one to support the reconvening of the Knesset in the middle of May and he will appeal against the presidency's decision to the Knesset committee. However, our Knesset correspondent explains that since the NRP joined in with those against a reconvening of the Knesset, it appears that the Knesset will indeed take a recess in 1 month and it will last until the elections.

RADIO TO DISCONTINUE PRESS REVIEW 15 MAR

TA111059 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] The broadcasting authority executive has unanimously decided to stop transmitting the review of Israeli press editorials as of 15 March. Broadcasting authority chairman Professor Yaron explained his proposal by saying that part of the papers were explicitly affiliated with parties.

Thus, in order to prevent election propaganda during this period it would be better to stop transmitting the reviews until after the elections. Such a decision is customary prior to every election campaign.

The executive approved the schedule of programs for the Histadrut elections. On the day of these elections, the television will stay on another 2 hours at night, until 0200 [2400 GMT], and it will air a special newscast the next morning at 0700 [0500 GMT]. The radio will remain on the air all night.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY SENDING MILITARY AID TO IRAQ

TA110610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] There have recently been indications that Egypt has begun extending military aid to Iraq. This is reported by our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal. According to reports, Egypt has extended military aid to Iraq, including spare parts for Soviet-made weapons in its possession.

Our correspondent recalls that at the beginning of March the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR, quoting travelers arriving from Amman, reported on an airlift between Cairo and Amman for the transfer of Egyptian military equipment. The same travelers said that the reference was to an air route from Cairo to Amman over Saudi territory. The travelers added that there had recently been high-level political contacts between Cairo and Amman as well as between Amman and Baghdad, in the wake of which it was decided to set up the airlift and to operate military cargo planes.

Senior Arab sources have not ruled out the possibility that part of this equipment has been transferred to Iraq by land. Our correspondent notes that Egypt owns Soviet tanks, cannons and equipment for Soviet aircraft which Iraq needs. This could be an attempt at rapprochement between Egypt and Iraq.

SYRIAN TELEVISION DIRECTED AT DRUZE SETTLEMENTS

TA102022 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2022 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Qiryat Shmona, 10 Mar--The Syrians recently have been using a new television transmitter, whose aim is to enable the reception of the Syrian television broadcasts in the Druze settlements on the Golan Heights.

It has been reported from the Druze settlements on the Golan Heights that the reception of the Syrian broadcasts in the region is indeed clear.

Ever since the 6-day war the Syrians have made attempts to exercise their influence on the Druze inhabitants of the Golan through radio transmissions, and recently they have decided to increase the propaganda, especially against the background of the demand to apply the "Golan law" [for the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights]. They have build a powerful transmitter in the Suwayda region in southern Syria, through which the broadcasts reach almost every house on the Golan Heights. Some of the broadcasts are aimed directly at the Druze population of the Golan.

In the broadcasts the Druze are urged not to ask for Israeli identity cards and to oppose the application of Israeli law to the Golan.

ALGERIA

APS COMMENTS ON NATURAL GAS PRICE, SUPPLY POLICIES

LD101332 Algiers APS in English 1138 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 10 Mar (APS)--With her gas-fields totalling 3,500 billion cubic-metres, Algeria has important reserves of natural gas. Added to other hydrocarbons resources (crude oil, condensates), these reserves have always been considered, within Algeria's global strategy, as a supplementary winning card to speed up the process of the country's economoc and social development. In this context, two main functions have been assigned to this sector:

1--To guarantee, at a long term, the satisfaction of the national economy's needs, in hydrocarbons.
2--To contribute to the financing of accumulation, with regards to needs in hard currencies, previously planned.

All experts agree that it is necessary to mobilize all sources of energy, the most expensive included, for avoiding, at a long term, serious shortages for humanity in this field.

Natural gas which is, in this respect, not only the cheapest and more accessible source of energy, thanks to its increasing role, leads inevitably to the reconsideration of its price. Taking into account this evolution, Algeria invested too much in this field, not only for her interest, but also to satisfy future generations with a rare (?unrenewable) resource.

But it does not mean Algeria is going to offer her gas. It is an inheritance of the long colonial and imperialist exploitation if she is obliged to export only raw materials which will be valorized in other regions of the world. Exporting hydrocarbons in these conditions, while we know quite well Algeria will need them in [words indistinct] year time, is accepted only because the country seeks to get the incomes, necessary to speed up process of modernizing national economy. All efforts are made to end with this situation of dependence vis-a-vis only one exportable product.

Some observers abroad think that, with regards to the huge investments in gas, Algeria is bound to export it, whatever its price, even if it has to be lower than the ones of other gas exporting countries in the world. These same "strategists" tend to forget that the Algerian people is always ready to pay the price for recovering his [as received] right.

It should be clear that Algeria is ready to export her gas, thus contributing to the world energetic supply, but not at any price. The exchange should be equitable and Algeria must get, per contra, the means she lacks for ensuring her economic and social development.

If oil price has been readjusted since 1971, the evolution has not been similar for natural gas, at least, for the one exported by Algeria. Thus, in 1981, certain clients still pay or want to pay Algeria's gas little more than 3 dollars, while every where else, it is paid more than 4 dollars the B.T.U. (British thermal unit), sometimes more than 5 dollars.

In front of this anachronism, some evoke "laws of the market" (theirs of course) as if "the client was king" and say they have the choice between several sources of energy they can get at low prices, thus forgetting (or trying to hide) that main alternative source to oil remains natural gas.

Facing this situation, Algeria has not the choice. She prefers keeping her gas underground, convinced of its future valoration, and that it will be sold at better prices in a near future. This eventuality obliges us to give up with this type of income, thus, taking up the challenge of organising ourselves, so that Algeria succeeds in exporting industrial and agricultural goods.

The achievement of an independent and modern economy does not necessarily suppose the existence of a "rent", because the real bails [as received] of development for a people are first of all his work and options.

BENIN'S KEREKOU ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 9 MAR

AB101130 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou arrived in Algiers early this afternoon at the head of a large delegation of the Beninese state and party. He thus began a friendly state visit to the sister republic of Algeria. The following is a report from (Elsadeh) in Algiers:

The party and state delegation led by the head of state, President Kerekou, arrived in Algiers early this afternoon. The president made the following statement to the press:

[Begin recording] First of all, we are anxious to express our warm gratitude to our dear brother and friend His Excellency Mr Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, for having given us the happy opportunity--through his kind and cordial invitation--to contact the brave Algerian people and their distinguished leaders on the spot. As you know, the militant and revolutionary people of Benin and our revolutionary party and state maintain excellent relations of friendship, fraternity, solidarity and fruitful and friendly cooperation in all fields with the Algerian people and their revolutionary party and state. [passage indistinct]

Journalists, you will therefore easily understand all the significance of our present friendly state visit to your beautiful and great country--the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria--at the head of a large delegation of our revolutionary party and state. We are perfectly convinced that the discussions we will have with the high authorities of the people, party and state at all levels will enable us to take another decisive step on our efforts to strengthen and consolidate our relations of solidarity and bilateral cooperation in the interest of our two countries, which are engaged in a relentless struggle for the liberation of the African Continent and the maintenance of collective peace and security in the world. This is, in brief, the message which, through you, we wish to transmit to the great Algerian people. Ready for revolution! The struggle continues! [end recording]

BRIEFS

REPORT SIGNED WITH PRC--Algiers, 1 Mar (APS) Algeria and China signed an official report in the field of commerce, following the series of talks between Algerian commerce minister, Mr Abdelaziz Khellef, state secretary to foreign trade, Mr Ali O'Bouzar, and Chinese foreign trade minister, Mr Li Qiang. During their stay in Algeria, the Chinese delegation had discussions with Algerian officials, in the framework of the commercial accord signed between Algeria and China in May 1979. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1220 GMT 1 Mar 81 LD]

LIBYA

U.S. FLEET MANEUVERS SAID AIMED AT 'INTIMIDATION'

LD101744 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. 6th Fleet is carrying out maneuvers in the Mediterranean Sea within the American plans bent on aggression, adventure, intimidation of peoples and continuing to violate Arab rights.

At present two aircraft carriers and eight naval guard ships in addition to a squadron of aircraft to guard the fleet are opposite the central part of the Jamahiriyah. These maneuvers come within the framework of the evil American military movement, aimed at dominating the region and flexing its power and muscles in order to intimidate the region's peoples and subjugate them to its colonial hegemony.

We recall that last year, and at the beginning of this year, the U.S. 6th Fleet carried out a number of provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean Sea, including the joint maneuvers lasting 2 weeks last November with the forces of the Egyptian regime and extensive naval and air maneuvers on 21 March last year between the islands of Cyprus and Crete. Last year America also strengthened this fleet with more military ships, aircraft, equipment, tanks and members of the Rapid Deployment Force.

The aim of these provocative American moves is to dominate peoples and to bleed them of their wealth and resources. At the same time they constitute a fundamental danger to the security and stability of peoples struggling for freedom. They are nothing but masked interventions in the internal affairs of the countries which reject American colonial hegemony and presence close to their territories or coasts.

AL-QADHDHAFI FOR 'CLAIMS OF PEOPLES,' NOT TERROR

LD102112 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] In an interview to be aired by the second television channel this evening, Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi again rejects accusations levelled against Tripoli of supporting international terrorism and the Red Brigades in Italy. Al-Qadhdhafi again makes distinction between what he terms just claims of the peoples--listing the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group [ETA] in the Basque region as an example--and the purely terrorist organizations such as the Red Brigades. Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi maintains, supports the first and not the second. As regards the relations between Italy and Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi states, among other things, that they could develop considerably if he were to visit our country. To organize such a visit, he concludes, it would be enough to agree on the right of the Libyan people to compensation for war damage.

JANA EDITOR COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC AID TO CHAD

LD101418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] British television claims the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has not given any assistance to Chad to help it out of its economic situation. JANA's political editor has refuted these false claims which the British radio service and other colonial organs have been reiterating. He stressed that in addition to the military assistance given by the Jamahiriyah, which enabled the people of Chad to triumph over their enemies and to confirm their freedom and will, the Jamahiriyah spared nothing from the Chadian people, who were torn by the civil war and suffered profoundly from French colonialism. Without any doubt, the joint history molded by the blood of the Libyan and Chadian martyrs demands that the Libyan Arab people give every assistance to the fraternal people of Chad at all times.

Now Libya is participating in the battle of rebuilding and reconstruction in Chad, while the colonialist states object to extending any humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad and devote their organs and agents in Africa to hostility toward the people of Chad and their revolution.

In waging this battle, the Jamahiriyah has begun to give the necessary assistance to rebuild the National Army of Chad, to revive joint economic projects, to set up other economic projects in the spheres of banking, agricultural development, stockbreeding, industrial development, transportation and communications. More assistance and participation now are being extended to reform the public services.

In his commentary, the political editor said: The people of Chad now fully realize who are their genuine friends, who offered martyrs on their land, and who are the enemies who mobilized their organizations and agents to put down the revolution and become hostile to them, and who caused the killing of thousands of innocent people and the destructions of scores of villages and towns.

The editor pointed out that Libya's assistance to the people of Chad is not the object of out-bidding or [word indistinct] but is a duty dictated by bonds of blood, history and religion. The Libyan people will continue to fulfill their duty to strengthen the people of Chad and to lead them to future wide horizons and to rebuild life in their land, despite the misleading propaganda and the colonial doubt-creating campaigns.

BRIEFS

PRC MINISTER VISITS TUNISIA--Tunis, 2 Mar (TAP)--"With the continuous strengthening of friendly relations between China and Tunisia, the trade between our two countries has recorded a rapid development on the basis of mutual advantages and equality" said Mr Li Kiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade upon his arrival on Sunday in Tunis for an official visit. The Chinese minister said that thanks to the exchange of visits and views on problems concerning the two countries, trade between Tunisia and China will keep on developing. [Text] [Tunis TAP in English 1407 GMT 2 Mar 81 LD]

KENYA

MOI ADDRESS OPENS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD102024 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 10 Mar 81 EA

[Speech by President Daniel Arap Moi Opening a new session of the Kenyan National Assembly in Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, I wish, first, to welcome all honorable members to this session of the National Assembly. On almost every such occasion, it is properly stated that the business in front of the house will be important. But, looking back over the period since independence, I can say that there have been few parliamentary sessions with as many major issues for discussions as the ones on the agenda for your deliberations during this particular session.

Among other subjects, this session of Parliament will deal with legislation affecting communications and social services, the structure of local authorities, cooperative societies and management of the environment. In addition, there will be the normal scrutiny by the house of budget measures and expenditure estimates of ministries.

But what I emphasize now is that throughout this coming session, there will be particular need for a thorough understanding of all the challenges facing our republic. [applause] Such thorough understanding will provide the perspective necessary for the members of Parliament to make the positive and effective contribution we expect from them during this important stage in our country's development.

In this address, I shall make brief remarks under just a few headings aimed at setting the stage for your deliberations during this session. Besides other objectives, these remarks will assist in providing some of the elements of the perspective which, I believe, you should all have.

The first subject I want to deal with, but in broadest terms, is the national economy. There are many powerful forces now having serious impacts upon our economy. These include an adverse balance of payments (?situation), continuing high rates of inflation abroad, adverse terms of trade and some natural factors which affect domestic output.

As you all are aware, these and other factors have been explained in various official statements and documents issued by my government from time to time. The government will continue to explain such matters as fully and frankly as possible.

Today I want to stress that it is absolutely necessary for the members of Parliament to understand these and other basic facts. We should all understand that the situation facing us is a serious one. We should also understand that the causes of this must accept these as basic facts and avoid the temptation to simplify the situation, its nature, its causes and its situation. Attempts to simplify the situation is bound to mislead the people, besides creating a fertile environment for useless and dangerous misunderstanding.

Kenya is not the only developing country facing this awkward economic situation. But that is not, of course, any comfort. What we must do is to recognize the true nature of the problems facing us, accept that there are no shortcut solutions to them and then work our comprehensive programs for overcoming them.

As an illustration reaching deeply into both the agricultural and industrial sectors, we need a fresh attitude of mind, a new resolve. It is no longer enough to be satisfied with old-fashioned methods and leisurely working speeds. Moreover, it is no longer appropriate for any individual enterprise to have a self-contained outlook.

Each farm and each industrial plant must now effectively support a countrywide counterattack in an economic battle that was never of our seeking. We require from every farm and every factory higher levels of efficiency, the urge for collective self-reliance and willingness to relate ones objectives to the long-run welfare of the nation as a whole.

Throughout the public sector and equally in respect of some partnership enterprises involving overseas investments, we shall need to issue new instructions to those concerned in their management. Both directly productive activities and service industries will be affected together with the maintenance and expansion of important infrastructural facilities.

I assure the honorable members and the country as a whole that I am determined that all activities under public control shall give a lead in the task and duty of securing our national objective. [applause] At the same time, we will continue to ensure that there are productive opportunities and adequate incentives for the private sector.

I have spoken before of the importance of the initiative and vitality in economic progress. The private sector has an important and growing role to play in all this, and I expect it to respond now in ways that will strengthen the nationwide spirit and rewards of mutual social responsibility.

Let us recognize and accept that in the months ahead we are all going to have to tighten our belts. I use the word all deliberately because my government is determined that my [as heard] burdens or sacrifices--that any burdens or sacrifices involved in tightening the national belt--must be shared. In that regard, policies will be so directed so that whatever we have is used for the greatest good, whether immediate or potential good of the majority of our people.

Mr Speaker, the function of this house in discussing these kinds of matters and in giving guidance is, as you know, extremely important. However, in that the house can be effective in carrying out that function all honorable members have the solemn duty to seek the fullest understanding of all that is happening or projected, and then explain these things to their constituents in a way that [they] in turn, will understand within the constitutional fabric of our society.

It is a vital task of the honorable members to strengthen the accord between government and people, and an essential element in doing that is continuous efforts by all MP's to explain to their constituents government plans and policies in positive terms.

In this connection, let us be clear that we cannot talk about national development as a kind of theory, or as a something that must automatically happen as an outcome of a suitable policy and program. National development involves increased production of goods and services by the people. So here again, honorable members have a critical role and I urge you to make far more effort in promoting production and enterprise in the areas you represent. You must always keep in mind that it is the small efforts by the people on their farms, in villages or small towns which add up to national development. Now and then, a large-scale project will be implemented, but it is the greater effort made by the small farmer divisionally, the trader, the carpenter and so on, which will be of critical importance in our development. It is your duty to encourage those activities.

Mr Speaker, while these remarks apply to the economy in general terms, they also have some particular application to the area of strategic importance in our development, namely the national food supply. In this context there is little that any government can instantly do about unfavorable climatic conditions like those we have gone through over the last few years. But we must, of course, do all those other things which come under our control.

Recently, for example, we have obtained supplies of fertilizers from some friendly nations. We have also set out to improve distribution arrangements alongside the introduction, already implemented or pending, of new price structures and incentives for selected crops and livestock products. But in these fields again, policies and regulations can have only limited impacts.

In our sustained effort to deal with the food situation on a countrywide basis, I expect all honorable members to work closely with government officers, including the provincial administrations, and to serve as yet another bridge between the government and the people. The members of this house must encourage the people in terms of challenges and needs and should guide them away from all local petty squabbles, and we must realize that such squabbles are very costly to the nation, because they inhibit cooperation, and, therefore, development. We must all realize that what we need now, and indeed in years to come, is nothing less than the maximum output of food commodities by every farm and family. That, in turn, demands, among other things, concentration on efforts and productive enterprises instead of fitina [Swahili for discord], jealousy and gossiping.

Mr Speaker, while on this point, I should point out that honorable members should not make statements about new development projects to be undertaken by the government in their constituencies or districts before checking on the accuracy of their statements. [applause] Obviously, and as I have just said, I expect all MP's to take continuous and adequate interest in the economic and social development of their areas, or of the areas they represent. This, in turn, requires that MP's be thoroughly familiar with all planned projects in their areas and districts, because if that project does not materialize, the government will be called a liar. You will be called yourself a liar, and you don't want to be called a liar because you are an honorable member. [applause] However, there are dangers that careless statements on new projects mislead people, especially if unpexpected problems lead to delay in the implementation of such projects. Moreover, no member of Parliament should make announcements about projects to be initiated or supported by government unless the government itself has already taken the necessary decisions.

Mr Speaker, it is because of considerations of this nature that, as I have said in this house before, honorable members should make a habit of having regular discussions with government ministries on development matters affecting their areas. Furthermore--and again as I have said here before--government departments have firm and standing instructions to cooperate fully with MP's in discussing such matters. [applause] But don't force them to initiate projects without government having discussed (?them).

Mr Speaker, perhaps I should not leave this broad subject of the economic situation and the critical need for cooperative, positive and sustained efforts to deal with it without saying something about the question of energy.

One of the most crippling of the successive blows to Kenya's prosperity and economic prospect has undoubtedly been the staggering increases in the cost of crude oil. Kenya and other nonoil producing developing countries are facing a most serious economic situation because of the high and increasing cost of imported oil. Already, many of these countries are spending huge proportions of their total foreign exchange earnings on the importation of oil alone. It may be necessary for the honorable members to have an (?extension) exercise of buying a bicycle to be beneficial to the MP in particular. [applause] And that means you save energy. I am not saying you should have it in Nairobi. You have it in the rural areas so that you can be in touch with your constituents, close to the (?other people). [applause]

In our own case, the proportion is about 35 percent of our total budget. Such a situation means that other imports necessary for development are reduced or cut out altogether. The situation is (?really) a more serious one because these countries are not in a position to move away from oil to other sources of energy in the near future. They have no such flexibility. What we face, in fact, is a direct threat to the survival of this country.

I feel sure that oil-producing countries can do more to assist these less fortunate countries. There are many ways of doing that. These include more aid, investment of surplus funds in nonoil-producing developing countries, instead of placing almost all such funds in industrial countries, as it now happens. And if necessary [applause] a two-tier price structure. On this occasion, as one example of such cooperation, I would like to urge the oil-producing countries of the Middle East to [word indistinct] African countries in food production, the two regions would benefit enormously from such cooperation. They would also, in the process, strengthen their independence and self-reliance.

I recognize, of course, that such increased support from oil-exporting nations is not the only measure needed. In particular, the industrialized countries must agree to, among other things, more aid and equitable trade arrangements with the developing nations and the removal of restrictions to the tranfer of technology.

However, going back to the situation facing us here in Kenya. We must somehow go on maintaining the essential services and the key sectors of our whole economy with our varying degrees of dependence on oil. Beyong this, let me say that my government has been disappointed so far in the public response to appeals aimed at reducing casual and unnecessary oil consumption. If this reasonable approach to the public does not result in the required effect, then there will be no alternative but to introduce and enforce stern measures and regulations. The government is determined to eliminate the wasteful use of oil and indeed other resources.

With regard to energy, we shall also continue to develop such resources of energy as hydroelectricity and geothermal power. The whole question of energy is now critical to the survival of the nation. We must therefore give it the necessary amount of attention.

Mr Speaker, there is another major theme that I will touch upon, but more briefly. I remarked earlier that governments anywhere were unable to exert any immediate influence upon climate or other natural (?constraints). But I am now convinced by the proposition that all of us--the nation as a whole--can and must do a great deal to repair the damage already caused to the resources and functions of our natural environment. [applause]

Finally, Mr Speaker, having reminded the house that politics cannot resolve every human problem, I will continue this address with remarks about two issues which certainly involve political philosophy.

It remains true that for many day-to-day purposes of administration in an organized society governed by popular mandate, politics may become both the art and the instrument--the art and the instrument. I am repeating those two words for the new members and for the old ones. Politics is an art. Others may twist it, but still it is an art. I want to see our national party, KANU, doing much more henceforth on a countrywide basis [applause] to inspire and to educate the people.

Many political speakers have often employed the phrase: "National Stream of Thought." We all know what this means, and it is KANU which should advise and guide the people toward understanding on its (?flow) and composition, especially in such fields as national integrity and the changing realities which bear upon their aims and problems of development. At the same time, KANU should encourage the people everywhere to assist government agencies in countering such evils as smuggling and corruption and crime.

[applause] In other words, KANU has a direct role in ensuring that we all respect discipline, for discipline is an essential element in our development and nationbuilding.

If KANU is to become more effective, then much will obviously depend upon the caliber of local leadership. What are called grassroots elections with in Kenya were contemplated some while ago. Some difficulties led to their postponement, but I have never myself believed in being defeated by difficulties, for I regard difficulties as challenges. So I shall ensure that these KANU elections are arranged and conducted as soon as possible [applause] and certainly within the present calendar year. [applause]

And I would like to praise some KANU branches--Bungoma, Nandi, a bit of Uasin, Gishu, Nakuru District in particular and a new others. [applause] The result of stopping smuggling in western Kenya is because of the energetic young men in that area. [applause]

We must resist evils and we members of Parliament, myself included, must resist anything that tarnishes the name of the nation. [applause]

Although I did not include in my main speech the one very important thing which is equally same as [as heard] Kanuy is the unity of the MPs. I don't need groupings. [applause] I stated in the past that the wananchi--the small wananchi--have chosen their path of peace, love and unity and we leaders are remaining behind trying to look what to do. So, I answered and said: The best thing for us is to follow them if we cannot give them a lead.

Mr Speaker, in conclusion I want to remind the MP's and through them the nation as a whole that unity is strength. The formidable economic problems which I explained earlier and other problems which I have not touched on demand that we tackle them as a united people. Any divisions amongst us must be seen as a serious weakness: A self-inflicted weakness which must be dealt with firmly, differences of opinion will of course emerge from time to time indeed. Any free society must accept that some differences, even personal disappointments, will occur, but such differences must not be allowed to divide the nation. [applause] In any case, I am convinced that if all of us are determined to uphold the set national objectives and the nyayo [Swahili for footsteps] philosophy of peace, love and unity, we shall refuse differences of opinion amongst us, and where a difference occurs, find ways of solving its speedily and amicably. That, Mr Speaker, is the spirit with which I expect this house to examine the national issues which will be brought here for debate. Nyayo. [applause]

SEYCHELLES

PRESIDENT PROTESTS MAURITIUS' BOARDING OF VESSEL

AB102143 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Victoria, 10 March (AFP)--Mr France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles, on Tuesday sent a note of protest to the Mauritian prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolan, following the boarding on Monday in Port Louis of a Seychelles tuna fishing boat, l'Assomption.

According to LE MAURICIEN newspaper, the tuna boat had just landed in Port Louis to discharge 100 tons of tuna when members of a paramilitary intervention commando went aboard the boat after encircling it, in spite of the captain's protests.

The Seychelles authorities gave no explanation for the boarding. According the LE MAURICIEN the tuna was for the Mauritian Fishing and Canning Company which is currently facing financial difficulties. The paper feels this incident could lead to the deterioration of relations between Seychelles and Mauritius.

SOMALIA

COMMENTARY EXAMINES ETHIOPIAN-PDRY ALLIANCE

LD101620 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Mar 81 EA

[Commentary by 'Abd al-Qadir Nur Muhammad]

[Text] A Beirut weekly, AL-MAWAQIF AL-ARABIYYAH, last Sunday disclosed that Ethiopia and the PDRY had signed an agreement to form a military alliance aimed at threatening the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea and some of the Gulf states. The paper added that some of the points of the agreement included bilateral military cooperation in safeguarding the regimes of the two countries.

Mengistu's iron fist and his puppet policy has forced Ethiopian intellectuals to flee the country and seek political asylum in foreign countries. The latest defection was that of 18 out of 22 naval officers to North Yemen in a naval patrol boat.

If we look closely at this military pact between Aden and Addis Ababa, we will find that it is in response to the recent so-called bilateral communique issued after 'Ali Nasir's visit to Abyssinia. This so-called joint communique condemns the military presence in the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Their latest pact claims to be safeguarding the security of these regions. The PDRY president recently disclosed the holding of a meeting to discuss the security of the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea in Aden. Participants in this meeting will include India, Ethiopia, PDRY, Syria and some others.

What needs to be asked is this: What is this talk about safeguarding peace and security when it is known that these protectors have actually formed a military force serving and implementing the strategic interests of the Soviet Union? The real threat to peace and security in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea littoral states is Abyssinia and Aden who have a great number of Cubans, Russians and others in their territories. Abyssinia and Aden have also provided military bases to the Russians.

The presence of foreign military bases and forces is a threat to the peace and security of the peoples in the Horn of Africa, the Gulf, the Red Sea littoral states and the world in general. This new military pact is aimed at invading and destabilizing countries in this region which include the Somali Democratic Republic, and at the same time at eradicating the freedom struggle of the people of western Somalia, Abo, Eritrea and Tigre.

If viewed from another angle, this military pact fulfills Soviet expansionist policy.

UGANDA

ENVOY CLAIMS MUSEVENI LEADING GUERRILLA WAR

LD080548 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] An envoy of the former Ugandan defense minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has declared that Mr Museveni was leading a guerrilla war against President Milton Obote. The envoy denied that the new movement was responsible for the recent threats against United Nations officials, adding that the movement does not intend to carry out acts of terrorism. The envoy said Mr Museveni has created a new organization known as the Movement for Struggle for Political Rights but that this name is provisional and may be changed.

He further said that groups opposed to Dr Obote had set up a popular resistance army whose title would be adopted at a forthcoming meeting and that it would be forming local recruiting groups. He went on to say that opposition fighters mounted 2 ambushes in the last 2 weeks on the Hoima road, west of Kampala and at Kiboga and Kakiri in which Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers were killed.

TROOP RAMPAGE IN TWO NORTHERN VILLAGES REPORTED

WA100730 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 21 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Gulu, Uganda, Feb. 20--Rampaging government troops and militiamen have sacked two northern Ugandan villages and driven 10,000 people from their homes, missionaries and government officials in Gulu said yesterday.

They said about 25 civilians were believed to have been killed as a detachment of the newly-trained Uganda National Liberation Army and local militiamen looted the villages of Adjumani and Pakelle last weekend.

Missionaries said 6,000 people had crowded into the mission stations in the villages and the rest of the population had fled into the bush. "They are packed in like that," said one missionary pressing his fingers tightly together.

Prime Minister Otema Alimadi and the army commander, Major-General Tite Okello drove north from this regional capital yesterday with a heavy escort, to visit the villagers, some 50 miles away near the eastern bank of the River Nile.

Three lorries loaded with relief supplies have reached the villages already but more are needed to feed the people who have taken refuge in the missions, the missionaries said.

Local residents said the Ugandan soldiers appeared to be exacting a tribal revenge for killings during the rule of ousted dictator Idi Amin, who filled the ranks of his army with men from his native Nileside region of northwest Uganda.

The residents said the Ugandan soldiers were mostly from the Acholi tribe, which suffered repeated massacres under Amin. The villagers were mostly from the Madi tribe, one of those favoured under Amin's regime.

The missionaries said the sacking of the villages took place just when they had begun to persuade people to return to their homes after attacks and killings by Ugandan soldiers last October.

An officer from the Tanzanian force still in Uganda after helping Ugandan exiles to oust Amin nearly two years ago said of the Ugandan soldiers in this area, "They are totally undisciplined."

The soldiers virtually depopulated the region west of the Nile last October when they drove into the area after reports that stragglers from Amin'a army had returned from their refuge in neighbouring Sudan and Zaire to attack the new Ugandan Army.

Some 250,000 refugees from that October operation are still living in Sudan and Zaire, according to relief agencies.

CAMEROON

AHIDJO WARNS AGAINST EXTERNAL, INTERNAL ENEMIES

AB092124 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo has reiterated the need for peace throughout the country as well as discipline among the youth and called on the people to accentuate their vigilance against internal and external enemies of the regime. The president was speaking in Tibati yesterday on the last leg of his 3-day visit to three subdivisions of the Adamaoua division.

He pointed out that there are destabilizing forces and people who ridicule and insult the regime. Adding that good citizens and militants of the Cameroon National Union Party in particular must live up to their responsibility of insuring national security. The head of state pledged that in the spirit of the national policy of social justice and balanced development, no part of the country would be discriminated against. He called on those who live in border areas to live in peace with their neighbors and desist from smuggling as such [words indistinct] pointed out, help to cripple the national economy.

President Ahidjo warned that despite efforts to exploit national oil resources, agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy. He appealed to the people of Adamaoua to mobilize themselves to fully exploit their animal and forestry resources and increase their food production. The president noted the relatively low level of scholarization in the area and called on the youth to make greater use of the educational facilities at their disposal.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES SAY FRANCE 'IMPOSES' DACKO

AB101316 Paris AFP in French 1116 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Bangui, 10 Mar (AFP)--The four opposing candidates in next Sunday's CAR presidential elections have, in a joint communique on Tuesday, strongly protested French President Giscard d'Estaing's policies in the CAR which, according to them, amounts to imposing Mr David Dacko on the CAR people by all means, including force.

In a communique delivered to AFP, Mr Abel Goumba (Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party), Mr Ange Patasse (Central African Peoples Liberation Movement), Mr Henrie Maidou (Republican Progess Party) and Francois Pehoua (Independent) put the blame for any possible disturbances in the CAR on the incumbent president, Mr David Dacko, and the French president, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The CAR political leaders, who are cosigners of the communique, called on the French and CAR peoples to be vigilant in order to foil any plot to change the relations between France and the CAR. The four candidates emphasize that according to reliable sources, it has been found out that the French head of state and his advisers in the CAR and France are determined to impose Mr David Dacko on the CAR people by all means, including the use of force. In support of Mr Dacko's campaign, the communique continues, the French authorities have recently put 60 cross-country vehicles and a large sum of money at the disposal of the Central African Democratic Union (Mr Dacko's party).

The French military forces based in Central Africa, called Barracuda, have received directives to help Mr Dacko by directly intervening in the presidential campaign and by intimidating the people in towns and villages in which they have been continuously roaming, the communique concluded.

BENIN

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOURTH SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AB062229 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, today at the state house presided over the closing of the fourth session of the third Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, [PRPB]. Following the session, Comrade Pierre (Esoh), member of the Central Committee, read the following final communique:

[Begin recording] Final communique of the fourth ordinary session of the PRPB third Central Committee: The PRPB Central Committee held its fourth ordinary session in Cotonou from 13 February to 6 March 1981 under the chairmanship of our great comrade in arms Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee has analyzed the international situation and noted that in a tough environment dominated by foreign powers, the revolutionary forces, which work toward the establishment of a society of justice, peace and social welfare, continue all over the world to win even greater and more decisive battles in spite of the persistent attempts by international imperialism to destabilize Third World progressive regimes.

In the face of this situation, the Central Committee reiterates the firm and unflagging support of the gallant and militant people of the People's Republic of Benin for the people of Asia, Latin America and Africa, especially for those of Western Sahara, Namibia and South Africa.

Concerning Chad, the PRPB Central Committee reiterates its militant appeal to the brotherly people of Chad for the establishment of national unity on the basis of the Lagos accords and the OAU resolutions.

Lastly, the Central Committee makes a patriotic and revolutionary appeal to all our militant people to redouble their revolutionary vigilance, consolidate their organization in order to step up the production and improve its quality and for them to correctly carry out the decisions on the upcoming installation of the local organs of the state authority in our dear beautiful country, the People's Republic of Benin.

Ahead with the democratization of revolutionary authority in the People's Republic of Benin! Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues. Cotonou, 6 March 1981. [Signed] The PRPB Central Committee [end recording]

KEREKOU ADDRESS ON ECONOMIC, MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

AB101040 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Address to Beninese people by President Mathieu Kerekou on 9 March 1981--recorded]

[Text] The great revolutionary national liberation movement launched on 26 October 1972 must continue as usual until final victory. We must, therefore, remain vigilant. Since the revolution means production of material goods and services in good quantity and quality, we must resolutely face our tasks. Therefore, in my message to the Beninese people, I must ask them first of all to take all necessary measures to resolutely engage in the national liberation struggle. They must achieve unity of thought and action as well as cohesion in order to correctly assess and face every difficult situation that may be imposed on us from within or outside the country.

It is necessary that every Beninese should respect the working hours and do his work correctly. Each and everyone should be at his job and perform his revolutionary tasks in a worthy manner. If not, we cannot build in the People's Republic of Benin a new society in which each of us will live very happily. It is said that Benin is facing economic difficulties, but I say that this is not true. There are no economic difficulties. Our country is rich, extremely rich. We have immense but unexploited resources. If there are difficulties, they are due to our cadres who are not aware of their responsibilities. As I have been saying, to free ourselves from foreign domination, we must take over the vital sectors of our national economy. This has been done by our revolutionary state and in all our production units, the vital sectors of our national economy are under the control of Beninese cadres.

It is pure invention to say that Benin is facing economic difficulties. It is true that some cadres are unable to master management techniques [words indistinct]. The management and supervisory committees are not functioning properly, not to mention the failure of the production units to hold regular board meetings. We are firmly convinced that our difficulties, if there are any, are momentary and will not in any way affect the morale of our people. We will win!

We appeal particularly to the comrade members of the committees for the defense of the revolution and the trade unions to pay serious attention to their historic, national and revolutionary tasks within their production units. Each must correctly perform his duties in order to free us from foreign domination. In any case, all conditions have now been fulfilled in the People's Republic of Benin so that we may be proud and worthy sons of combatant Africa.

This is also the message I will deliver to the Algerian people. If, by chance,--I repeat if, by chance,--President Chadli Bendjedid, who has launched a management control campaign throughout Algeria in order to improve the country's political and economic situation, could offer us some cadres to help us also to launch a vast operation of control of the management of all our production units, we will not hesitate to accept the offer and return home with the Algerian cadres. In any case, we have confidence in the future of our country and we believe that the cadres who betray the people and their revolution will harvest what they have sown. The [words indistinct] commission is now in session and it is necessary that the militants should be patient. They must have confidence in their leaders. There is a national leadership, a vanguard party and the leaders who have a supreme head. This supreme head cannot become agitated because the economic situation is difficult. The People's Republic of Benin is not the only country facing this situation. We in Benin are more alive to realities because we are more aware of what is going on in the world.

Misappropriation of public funds is usual and even normal in certain regimes. The capitalist regimes are strengthened and consolidated with embezzlement. If there were a journalist from a capitalist country here, he would tell you what has been going on in the capitalist countries where there are cases of embezzlement every day. And this is what our cadres want to copy because they were educated in capitalist countries? But we have the essential thing which is the revolution and our socialist choice was proclaimed on 30 November 1972. We are now in 1981 [words indistinct]. The cadres who do not want to manage their production units correctly will have to face the revolutionary courts where they will be punished. Therefore, we are going to ask the national commission in charge of analyzing scientifically the management of all our production units to continue its task without stopping. I myself am the chairman of this commission. I can, therefore, tell the cadres that they may go to consult fetish priests if they like. Let them do whatever they like. If they like, they may go to the fetish shrines to pray. This commission will surely submit its report before the end of March.

The comrades who compromised themselves or who failed to perform their national revolutionary mission will be publicly and officially denounced and some of them will surely go to take a rest in prison. We thank you. Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues! [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU

PAPER PUBLISHES NEW CONSTITUTION 9 MARCH

AB101410 Paris AFP in French 1838 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Bissau, 9 Mar (AFP)--On Monday the newspaper NO PINTCHA published a new constitution that defines the powers of the Revolutionary Council which seized power in Guinea-Bissau on 14 November 1980.

The first article of the constitution describes the Revolutionary Council as the supreme organ of the state and nation and grants it all the powers held by the People's National Assembly and the State Council (Collegiate Presidency of the Republic) under the constitution of 24 September 1973. The new constitution describes the chairman of the State Council as head of government and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Article 4 stipulates that the Revolutionary Council is a law-making body that holds discussions and makes decisions on fundamental issues of domestic and foreign policy.

This new law translates into words what used to be the practice. The Revolutionary Council assumes the legislative power for a period which is described as transitional, but the length of which is not specified. After this transitional period, the new assemblymen of a people's national assembly will be elected.

IVORY COAST

SECURITY MINISTER AFFIRMS RAIDS TO CONTINUE

AB101350 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Statement to the press by Internal Security Minister Quassenan Kone issued in Abidjan on 10 March--recorded]

[Text] Through a communique issued by the government, the public has been informed that within the framework of the fight against banditry a large scale raid was carried out in a suburb of Abidjan at the end of last week. Following this operation, the people arrested were locked up in cells that were too small and insufficiently ventilated, thus causing the death of some of them.

As already indicated, the government deplores this sad situation. Nevertheless, it is anxious to reaffirm that despite this unfortunate accident, the raids and rounding-up operations will continue and will even be intensified throughout the territory thanks to additional resources just obtained until banditry is eliminated and our dear country, the Ivory Coast, recovers its true image of a country of peace, hospitality and fraternity.

LIBERIA

MILITARY CHIEF ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., PRC COUNCIL

AB101502 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Mar (AFP)--The general commander of the Liberia Armed Forces, Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa, on Monday announced his intention to play a greater role in the national affairs and strongly criticized some members of the ruling People's Redemption Council [PRC].

General Quiwonkpa, who is considered by observers as the PRC member closest to the head of state, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, was resuming his political activities after several months of sick leave.

During a press conference, he expressed his position--and his criticism--on all matters, from the internal situation to the country's foreign policy. In particular, he described as enemies of the revolution those foreign elements along with their Liberian sympathizers who are trying to introduce socialist or communist ideologies into Liberia. He added that Liberia will remain a friend of the United States, the only country which according to him has helped the Liberian people since the coup d'etat.

Question on the French-Ivorian joint military maneuvers in process, which seem to worry some Liberian officials, General Quiwonkpa expressed his conviction that the Ivory Coast will never attack Liberia.

He added that those people are shaping their combat-readiness in the face of the situation in Chad and observed that Liberia would carry out similar military exercises with the United States if we had signed a similar accord (as the one linking France and Ivory Coast).

Internally, General Quiwonkpa pledged his determination to ensure that the decisions taken by the head of state are carried out. Recalling a statement by Master Sergeant Doe last November that the ruling military council would speak with one voice, he said that such was not the case now.

He declared that, as a matter of fact, each member of the council believes he is the head of state. He added that the PRC members should leave the running of the government to the cabinet.

The general commander of the armed forces also criticized some soldiers who harass the citizens and stated that sanctions would be immediately taken against them and any PRC member found guilty of the same crime or who encourages such practices.

COMMISSIONING CEREMONY FOR NEW MINISTERS POSTPONED

AB110840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The commissioning ceremony of 17 cabinet ministers expected to have taken place in Monrovia this Friday has been postponed. News about the postponement of the ceremony was announced in Monrovia yesterday by the executive mansion. The Friday date for the commissioning ceremony was made public on Monday by the office of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] general coordinator, (D. Carence Color), during a press briefing at the capitol building.

Of the 17 cabinet ministers expected to have been commissioned in Monrovia this Friday, eight are yet to declare their assets (?to the) PRC. The eight ministers are the new cabinet officials appointed by head of state Master Sergeant Doe in a recent cabinet reshuffle, the first by the PRC government since coming to power on 12 April 1980. No new date has yet been set for the suspended ceremony.

MEASURE TAKEN TO HALT HARASSMENT BY MILITARY

AB092156 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] In another development the deputy commanding general, Major Morris T. Zeze, has given directives for the arrest of any off-duty soldier found acting disorderly or loitering on the streets during curfew hours. Disclosing this in an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN on Friday, the newly appointed deputy commanding general said the move was taken as an attempt to halt the alleged harassment and intimidation of citizens and foreign residents.

He said in order to carry out his order he had already assigned military police patrol, MP.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER

AB101215 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received in audience the French minister of defense and cooperation, Mr Robert Galley. The talks centered on cooperation; The (Garadji) Dam, to which France is very much attached, and the price of uranium, which has put our country in a difficult situation. Television and the international situation were also discussed. At the end of his audience, the French minister answered some questions.

[Begin Galley recording] [passage distinct] We are of the opinion that the (Garadji) Dam is indispensable to Niger's development [words indistinct]. We also discussed the problem of television. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Before he was received by the head of state, the French minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, and our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo, signed a 1.35 billion CFA franc financial aid agreement [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

SAUDI AID TO SENEGAL--Dakar, 4 Mar (AFP)--The Saudi Development Fund granted Senegal aid totaling 30 million Saudi rials (that is roughly 2 million CFA francs) for the implementation of the first phase of the project designed to dig out the Lanambe Basin (in the south of the country). The agreement was signed on Wednesday between Mr Cheikh Hamidou Kane, Senegalese minister of industrial development, and Mr Al Sugiar, vice chairman of the Saudi Development Fund. [Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 4 Mar 81 AB]

SENEGAL EXIT VISAS--Dakar, 6 Mar (AFP)--President Abdou Diouf has decided to abolish a law under which all Senegalese nationals have to apply for an exit visa before being allowed to travel abroad. Mr Diouf, who has asked the government to prepare a bill to this effect, told the Cabinet that the move was intended to protect individual liberties, in particular freedom of movement. In the past, a number of Senegalese opposition leaders have been refused exit visas after receiving invitations abroad. These included former Premier Mamadou Dia and Sheikh Anta Diop, leader of the National Democratic Rally, a party which has not been legally recognized. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 6 Mar 81 AB]

ANGOLA

40 MEN BEING TRIED FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

AB101237 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Forty men involved in counterrevolutionary struggles are being tried by the Angolan People's Revolutionary Tribunal in the province of Cuando-Cubango. All of them are being held because of their links with the puppet [word indistinct] of the UNITA, which is known for its notorious terrorist activities against members of the public in the southern region of Angola bordering Namibia.

Last week, a panel of judges from Luanda's People's Revolutionary Tribunal sentenced 18 men to death after finding them guilty of subversive activities which included the planting of bombs and other devices against vital economic installations and public centers. The 18 men will face a firing squad.

The National Security Board is reported to have stepped up efforts aimed out at stamping out enemy activities threatening the Angolan revolution.

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS EDITORIAL VIEWS EXPULSION OF 'CIA AGENTS'

LD101140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The newspaper NOTICIAS today carries an editorial in which it analyzes the recent expulsion of the CIA agents from our country.

Among other things the newspaper points out that so far this action has been one of the most important denunciations made in African countries of the activities of the biggest and best organized international organization for subversion.

The editorial went on to say that the unmasking and expulsion of the CIA agents not only represents a victory for the Mozambique revolution but also, more importantly, for the confrontation between the progressive and reactionary forces in southern Africa.

Another passage in the editorial pointed out that the intelligence activities unmasked by our defense and security forces showed that some of the CIA agents had links with other CIA agents in other frontline countries, and that their activities were being carried out in support of the secret services of the South African racist regime.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA CONTACTS WALDHEIM ON SANCTIONS ISSUE

LD102214 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] If sanctions were imposed on South Africa by the United Nations, South Africa would take appropriate action to safeguard its own interests, (?and that's) stated by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, in a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in reply to the (?10) resolutions adopted by the General Assembly last week. Mr Botha wrote that the resolutions were adopted in violation of the UN Charter. Mr Botha said that in effect, sanctions against South Africa would amount to sanctions against southern Africa, because the economies of a number of independent countries were so closely interlinked that they, and not South Africa, would be first to suffer.

He said the [word indistinct] of sanctions, if ever applied, would be substantial. At this time, more than ever before, it was not sanctions that were called for in Africa but increased economic cooperation between South Africa and the rest of the continent. South Africa was willing to cooperate in such a venture on the basis of equality, dignity and noninterference. Mr Botha said it was clear that the General Assembly was attempting to act out a tragedy of possibly considerable proportions. He mentioned economic turmoil followed by political turbulence and strikes in wide areas of southern Africa and Africa with the danger of outside involvement (?breaking out) if the United Nations as a whole did not change its course, taking cognizance of reality.

Mr Botha told Dr Waldheim that the resolution adopted by the General Assembly had (?no force) [words indistinct] as decisions by the assembly were not binding on a member state. He said the steps proposed against South Africa, the negative statements since the debate, and the voting on resolutions added up to a politically motivated and orchestrated campaign, in which the merits of the issue and the people of South-West Africa had been of little importance.

Mr Botha warned the West that the Soviet Union was playing a considerable role behind the scenes, working on the emotions of Third World countries with its own global objectives in mind. He said a cool and clear-headed approach to the South-West African question was needed, and confrontation should be avoided. South Africa was still prepared to play a constructive role in securing a peaceful and internationally recognized settlement in South-West Africa, and to assist in looking for positive ways forward.

ZAMBIA

DELEGATE TO CPSU CONGRESS LAUDS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD101330 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 81 CA

[Text] Member of the Central Committee in charge of the (?institute) for (?state of the) democracy, Mr Shadreck Soko, has urged Western powers to go along with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's world peace proposals and save mankind from the danger of war. Speaking in Lusaka on arrival from Moscow yesterday, Mr Soko said the Soviet leader was very sincere in his proposals contained in the Soviet Communist Party secretary general's report during the recently ended 26th Congress of the party held in Moscow. Mr Soko, who together with deputy administrative secretary at Freedom House, Mr Cox Sikumba, represented Zambia at the Soviet party's congress, said he was impressed with the general atmosphere of the congress.